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# The Library Journal

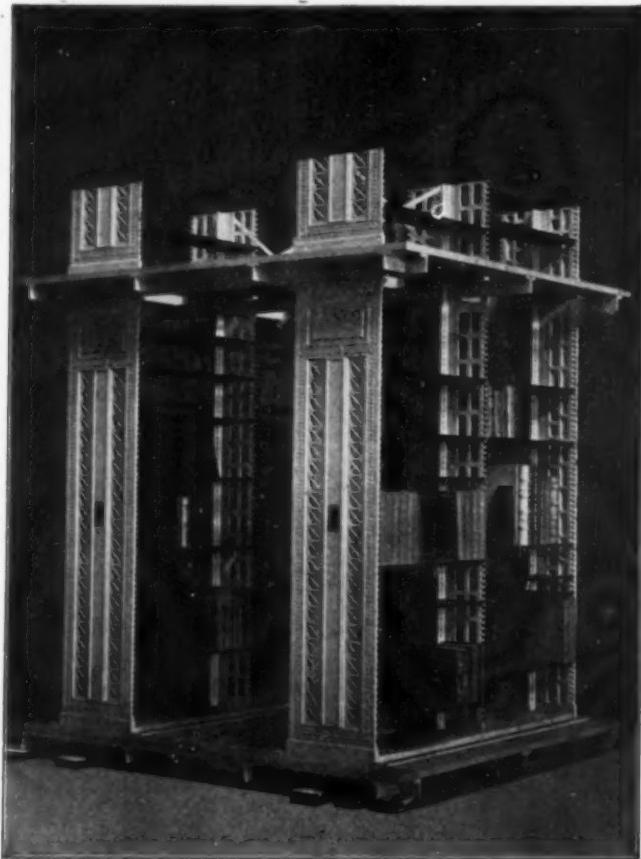
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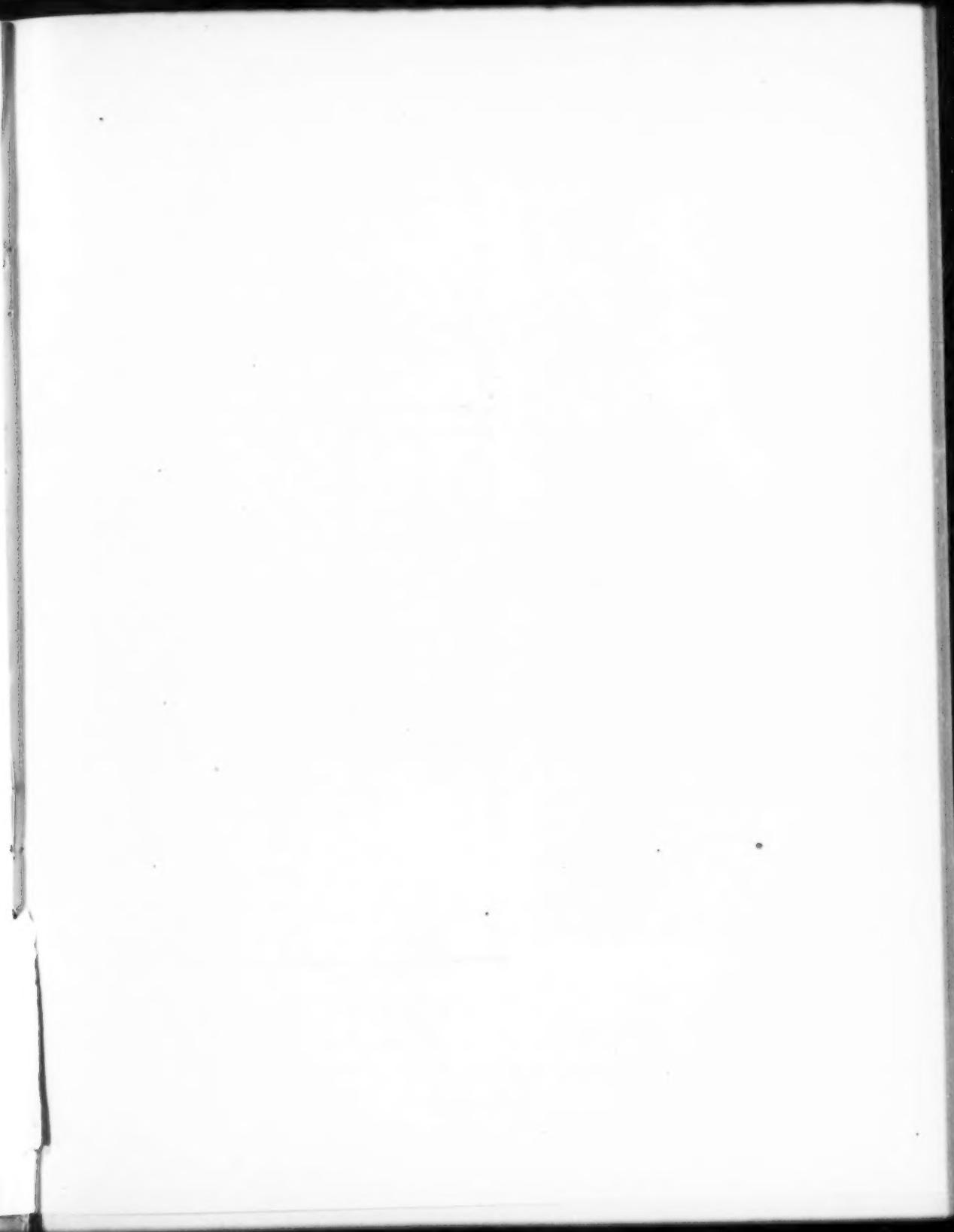


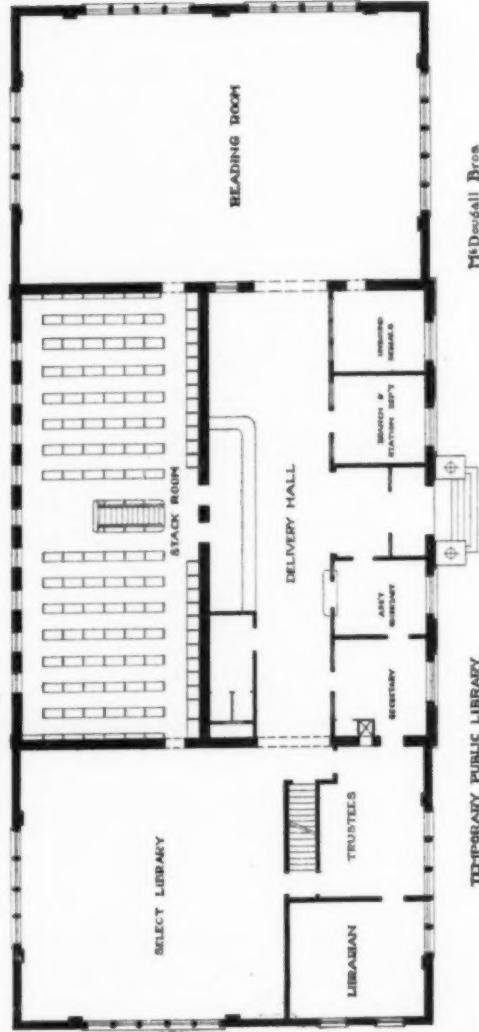
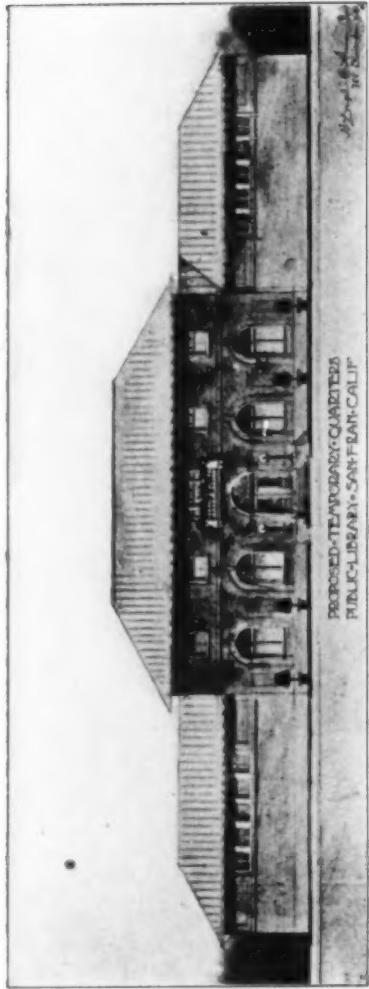
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 32

AUGUST, 1907

No. 8

THE library world is becoming more and more internationalized, year by year, and no better example of this can be found than Professor Biagi's work, aimed largely for the benefit of the great number of Italians whom America is assimilating. At the time of his St. Louis visit he outlined the scheme which is now realized of printing from time to time bulletins which should inform English-speaking librarians of the best books in current Italian literature, for their selection with especial reference to the needs of Italians in other countries. By this international help an American library can now deal intelligently with the problem of supplying to an Italian constituency books in their own tongue, a practice which has large justification, in face of the criticism that Italians in America should be encouraged to read English rather than Italian. It is found in actual working that immigrants of mature age can best be brought into contact with our public library system by the enticement of books in their own tongue; as they make increasing use of the library through this specialty they are more likely to begin the reading of books in English. In fact, for many newcomers this is the only possible open door to the public library. The children have the advantage of school use of the English tongue, and soon take preferably to books in the English language. Professor Biagi has done a great service to library interests, both in the direct result of his work and in the stimulus which it gives to a wholesome internationalism, a step toward that world-unity in which librarians should be proud to play a pioneer part.

To this internationalism America has made one of the most important contributions in the decimal classification, of which Mr. Dewey has been the apostle, and which has increasingly made its way in other countries. We have often referred to the dilemma in which catalogers are placed in their desire to retain the benefits of the Dewey plan and yet to bring their work up to date in line with modern expansion and differentiation, especially in technical literature. Mr. Cutter, in his expansive classification, and Mr. Brown in his

elaborate subject classification, elected to give up the first advantage for the second, and presented new schemes, utilizing letters as well as figures, to give wider scope. Mr. Dewey in his own revision plans to expand on his own line by subdivision *ad infinitum*. The Brussels Institut has found another and probably better solution of the dilemma, and the analysis of its scheme made by Mr. Hopwood of the British Patent Office library is so clear and useful that we reprint it from the *Library Association Record* almost in full elsewhere, commending it cordially to the study of all American librarians. The expansion plan of the Brussels Institut avoids both new and old confusion by making it a rule never to use a combination of figures in a meaning other than the Dewey meaning, and it therefore omits numbers from the Dewey series in preference to giving them new interpretations. Its scheme is, by including in the classification number certain form-marks in a given order, to permit the utmost latitude of particularity, so that the number not only serves to place a card or a book in exact position and relation, but makes a shorthand annotation as to the special scope of the book. "Dewey" has become, in fact, a library language in itself, so that in library conferences we hear more of the 300's than of Sociology and more of 920 than of Biography, much as electricians have a newly-invented language for their special purposes. This language is of course caviare to the general, but to the special reader it becomes of specific importance, and to the librarian of comprehensive value. We believe that the Dewey decimal system is the more likely to become the world standard because of the admirable expansion which has been worked out for it by the Brussels Institut, and we thank Mr. Hopwood for his informing exposition of the scheme.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the "personal equation," possibly a touch of politics, and perhaps a too zealous attempt to accomplish everything at the start, have led to the severance of Mr. Kennedy's relations with the Virginia State Library. His brief ad-

ministration had been so marked by originality and enterprise that it is to be hoped his services may be utilized adequately elsewhere; but the loss to the South and to state library work in his final resignation can scarcely be overemphasized. His successor comes to his new post with some library experience, with comprehensive scholarship, and apparently without political entanglements, and he will be cordially welcomed into the library field even by those who most regret Mr. Kennedy's departure. The loss is that the first trained librarian to take into a southern state library the modern library spirit and method has had so short an opportunity to prove the value of trained work and large planning in that field. That the old notion about a state librarian still holds in parts of the South is shown by the extract made elsewhere from a Kentucky paper, where a "beauty contest" or its equivalent is clouding the horizon. In the claims which the candidate has for the state librarianship nothing relating to library experience is put forward—she is charming, and has written poetry, her husband was a staunch party worker, and her father a distinguished Mason! The appointment of Dr. McIlwaine to Mr. Kennedy's recent post is in happy contrast with the Kentucky plan, and it is to be hoped that his administration will do much to discourage the political and personal campaigns which have so often accompanied the appointment in the southern states of a new state librarian at every recurring term.

WE were obliged last month to confess to ingratitude or carelessness on the part of librarians in failing to order certain books reprinted at A. L. A. request. We regret to record a still more discouraging instance. The new Superintendent of Documents, Mr. Post, is doing his best to give libraries what they need and want, and he has wisely asked that those librarians who wish the public documents catalogs should answer the circular inquiry which he has sent to the depositories. So large a proportion have failed to make any reply that he would be justified in inferring that the valuable catalogs of his office are neither needed nor wanted. This would be far from the truth. Such lack of courtesy and appreciation is not creditable to librarians, and we hope this hint, in connection with Mr. Merrill's article elsewhere, will be a

sufficient word to the wise. It remains to be seen whether the great work which Miss Hasse is editing, largely for the benefit of libraries, is appreciated by them through orders to the Carnegie Institution, which is publishing at large expense and selling at a very small price the Index to economic material in state publications, of which the initial part, covering Maine, is now ready. Her work in the interest of students and of libraries is everywhere acknowledged to be of the very highest value, and if such work is not appreciated, what encouragement is there to do work of this sort, which always costs far beyond its price?

IT should be noted as a wise precedent in the building of a library that at the suggestion of Mr. Crunden, whose recovery is not yet so complete as to permit his taking an active part in the work, the Library Board of the St. Louis Public Library invited an outside librarian to act as one of the representatives of the board on the committee of five which was to pass upon the competing plans. Mr. Frank P. Hill, who has recently had occasion to make most comprehensive and careful studies of what a great central library should be, was originally designated, but in his absence in Europe Mr. Edwin H. Anderson was wisely made the choice of the Board. The Board was directly represented by the chairman of its Building Committee, and three architects completed the committee of five. Thus the committee commended itself to architects by containing a majority of that profession, while their judgment would properly be influenced by that of the two representatives of the Library Board, representing from without and from within the library side of practical administration. Nine architects, some of them among the foremost in the country, competed, and the award was made to one of the newer men, already famous as the architect of the New York Custom House and of the Minnesota State Capitol, Mr. Cass Gilbert. It is pleasant to know that Mr. Crunden was present at the meeting of the board at which the award was made, for the first time since his serious illness, and his ultimate return to library work will be in connection with the growth of the great library building which for years he has had so much at heart.

## THE PHYSICAL SIDE OF BOOKS

BY JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library*

THOSE who work among books find it worth while to become familiar with their physical features—their binding, paper, type, illustrations and other like parts. To learn about these things pays, for several reasons. First, because knowledge of them adds to the sum of one's bookish interests and makes one's daily task more attractive; next, because much of the knowledge one may acquire about them is of actual use in daily work, helping one to judge of book values, to mend wisely, to order binding with discrimination and to handle books with good judgment; next, because it becomes a workman to know his trade, and knowledge of the material side of books is certainly part of the acquirements proper to a librarian; next, again, because in learning about the physical features of a book one not only gets useful information on several trades which are parts of the broader trade of bookmaking, but acquires also that habit of criticising, estimating, or appreciating which leads to the development of good taste and to an interest in objects of art. In briefly noting below some of the parts of books in which librarians may wisely take an interest, I try to explain more fully, though often quite indirectly, the advantages which come from the widening of one's book knowledge in this direction.

For this paper I select the following 27 things in books as especially worthy of study, listing them somewhat in the order of their use in a book's construction. My suggestion is that library assistants—and the suggestion is directed rather to assistants than to librarians, as the latter are generally well versed in these matters already—select one of these topics for study, and in the course of study, rather as a basis for it, make a collection of specimens; and that they carefully mount and arrange these specimens. There is not a subject on the list that is not worthy of becoming any library worker's fad; nor is there one which will not give ample scope for study during the odd moments of a whole lifetime. On the other hand, it is not diffi-

cult to make a modest collection of examples of any one of these parts of the material book which almost any book user will find attractive, interesting and instructive.

Few publishers print their own books. The making of books is a special part of the great field of printing. Book makers of the better sort have in their employ expert designers who lay out books for compositors and pressmen, much as an architect lays out a house for masons and carpenters. The designer examines the manuscript and discusses it with the publisher's agent; then, taking into consideration its subject, length, character, style, probable market, appropriate price, possible sales and number of copies to be issued, specifies its paper, type, size of the pages of type and paper, head lines, title-page, chapter headings, ornaments, binding, and all the other details that go into its construction. As an expert book designer he is familiar with all the things found on the following list, and every book he lays out speaks through all its parts of his skill and knowledge, or of his lack thereof; often also, alas! of the interference with his plans of the publishers' counting room.

In claiming for these material things used in the building of books a greater share of the library worker's interest than they generally receive, I do not mean to suggest that they be treated as subjects of daily study, as the book builder must treat them. My suggestion is simply that on examination they will prove interesting, and that a little study of any one of them, or of all of them, will be found not only very entertaining, but also well worth while.

At the end of my paper I name a few books on this general subject, most of which even the small library should have on its shelves.

The Newark library has a small collection of the things named in the list, consisting of several hundred examples, mounted on about 100 sheets of medium weight pulp-board, each 13 x 19 inches. This collection the library will be pleased to lend for exhibition in other libraries.

## THE LIST

1. Book papers.
2. Water marks.
3. Printing inks.
4. Lining papers.
5. Cover-papers and pamphlet covers.
6. Leathers for bindings.
7. Material for both covers.
8. Bindings, decorated.
9. Book covers, (slips), decorated.
10. Type faces.
11. Type pages.
12. Initials, decorated.
13. Title-pages.
14. Printers' marks.
15. Head- and tail-pieces, borders.
16. Illustrations:
  - a. Wood engravings.
  - b. Copper engravings.
  - c. Etchings.
  - d. Mezzotints.
  - e. Steel engravings.
  - f. Lithographs.
  - g. Photographs.
  - h. Half-tones.
  - i. Three - color half-tones.
  - j. Zinc etchings.
  - k. Block printing.
17. Book plates (Ex-libris).

## I. BOOK PAPERS

Modern book papers can be studied to perfection in dealer's sample books, which are easily obtainable. In addition to these samples, of which every library should have a few, one can well make a collection which shall have a practical, every-day interest, or a purely technical interest, or an historical interest, or shall combine all these. Samples for actual use in deciding what shall be the paper of the next report, catalog or circular the library is to issue can be obtained from printers and paper dealers, usually in large sheets, folded into the form of a no. 9 envelope. On these the name, character, size, weight and cost should be plainly written. They may be kept conveniently in a package, and it is wise to look them over occasionally and lay aside the examples found useless. Another collection could contain single or double sheets, each about the size of letter paper, 8 x 11 inches, of rag, wood-pulp and sulphite papers, of papers calendered, supercalendered, laid, wove, watermarked, antique, feather-weight, hand-made, white, natural, toned, colored, etc. One of the best available small collections along this line is found in Jacobi's very beautiful book, "Notes on printing." The collecting, marking and arranging of a collection like

this will be found most interesting. It will furnish an endless fund of information on the art of papermaking to any who undertake it. Such a collection can easily be extended into the historical field by adding to it examples of early hand-made papers. Many samples can be gathered from old books and pamphlets, discarded by the library, or bought for a few cents at second-hand stores. Every piece placed in such a collection should be carefully marked, with the date and place of making where possible, and, if from an old book, with the name and date of the book from which it comes. The samples of old papers may often be smaller than the size adopted for modern papers.

Mount on cover-paper of light weight, cut the size of the modern samples noted above, 8 x 11 inches, and keep with them.

## 2. WATER MARKS

From old discarded books and from articles in magazines reproductions of water marks can be obtained. But to collect originals is more interesting and will repay one for the trouble. Some would prefer to leave the mark untouched; but to run over it lightly with a lead pencil while holding the paper against the window, thus bringing out the design, is usually the better plan. The marks can then be easily studied and compared. Many papers are water-marked to-day. It would be easy to make a large collection of modern marks. A more interesting and valuable collection would include originals of the marks of early presses and the unusual, personal and peculiar marks of modern times. To collect these things gives one knowledge of the development of printing and acquaints one with some of the most interesting aspects of the craft of paper making.

The slips containing them may be cut to a convenient size and mounted like paper samples on sheets of colored cover paper, 8 x 11 inches.

## 3. PRINTING INKS

Makers of printers' ink issue many beautiful examples of printing, especially designed to show the best features of their products. These can be obtained free on application usually; other similar examples can be found printed as advertisements in printing journals. A large collection of these would be useless and unwieldy. But a careful selection of them

would be worth mounting; with them may be placed examples of the use of color in actual printing, initials, ornaments, borders and the like.

The art of using color in printing is a very difficult one in which to attain success. A collection of efforts in this line will give the one who makes it many suggestions in good taste, and lead one to look with a greater and a more intelligent interest on color work in printing wherever seen.

Mount on light weight pulp-board, cut 13 x 19 inches.

#### 4. LINING PAPERS

By these are meant the papers used to line the insides of the covers of books. In most books this is simply a sheet of the paper on which the book is printed; the first and last leaves being pasted down to the covers, front and back. But many books, and especially the carefully bound ones, have lining papers selected with reference to their size and character, to the color of the leather on their backs and of the paper on their sides.

These fancy papers are usually either lithographed or marbled. Dealers in bookbinders' material issue sample books of them, containing sometimes several hundred different kinds. To collect and mount any of them may, at first thought, seem as absurd as to collect samples of book paper. But here, as with paper samples, much is to be learned by doing. Gather from old books, from binders, from paper dealers and other sources a few of the most attractive and unusual specimens; note the styles affected by noted binders; write out descriptions of the marbling and lithographing processes; mount descriptions and samples on cover paper of a proper color, cut 8 x 11 inches, and you will find you have increased considerably the pleasure you get from looking at fine bindings, and have tested, and perhaps improved, your taste in the matter of the harmony and contrast of colors and appropriateness of patterns.

#### 5. COVER PAPERS AND PAMPHLET COVERS

These are the papers used for the covers of pamphlets. They are now made in endless variety of quality, weight and color. Paper dealers issue sample books of them, many of which are very handsome. Every library should have a few of these in the office for reference. Some will find it worth while to

make a collection of noteworthy specimens. The collection will be useful if it consists only of those most likely to be of use on publications of the library. It can well include, or it can well consist entirely of, actual covers with their printing. Of these many can easily be gathered from pamphlets of all kinds which have come to the library and have passed their usefulness. Save, say 200 of these, and then select the 50 which you consider the most successful in color, typography, design and adaptation to the purpose of the pamphlets they were made to cover. Mount them on cream-colored pulp-board of the lightest weight, cut 8 x 11 inches. The making of such a collection will open one's eyes to the art of designing pamphlet covers, an interesting and difficult art with which the printer often deals; and one, too, with which a bookman may wisely acquaint himself.

#### 6. LEATHERS FOR BINDINGS

Every library worker should know something about the leathers in which books are bound. Much has been written on the subject. Nothing is so enlightening, however, as the handling of actual samples, and the writing of careful descriptions of them. Get samples of genuine and imitation morocco, cowskin, pigskin, calfskin and a few others. If possible have the samples as large as 5 x 8 inches, and mount them on stout card board, cut 8 x 11 inches, on which you can write with a pen. On the mounts write careful and complete descriptions of the samples they hold, including name, quality, dealer, price per square foot, merits and defects.

The making of such a collection will add greatly to the value of all that one may read on the subject, and in any library such a set of samples will be found useful.

#### 7. MATERIAL FOR BOOK COVERS

This means the cloths, papers, imitation leathers, etc., used on the sides of books in half leather and all over them on fullbound books. Of carefully selected, and completely labeled specimens of many of these—preferably about 5 x 8 inches in size and mounted on stout cards each 8 x 11 inches—every library of any size feels the need, and one who collects and mounts a set of specimens will find the work worth while.

The papers are in part the same as some of

the lining papers already spoken of, and in part in the same class with cover papers. The French and Italian charcoal or Ingres papers, very beautiful examples of the paper maker's art, are among the most attractive.

There are hundreds of kinds of book cloths on the market. Dealers issue sample books of them. A special collection would of course include only a few of them, those best adapted to library use, and the labels would tell their name, source, cost per yard and per book, advantages, disadvantages, the kinds of books on which the library uses them, etc.

#### 8. BINDINGS, DECORATED

Pictures of these, many of them in colors, can be found in catalogs of auction sales, in lists published by second-hand dealers and in other places. A careful collector, even in a small library, will find that by saving these as they appear for a year or two she has enough to make a very interesting historical series on the art of book binding.

Many of the greatly admired bindings are poor in design. The skill required to do tooling well, that is, to gild ornaments on the backs and sides of books, is very great, and persons interested in fine bindings are apt to think more of the technical skill than of the design. This bad taste in design will show to some extent in a collection of reproductions, even in black and white.

A collection of pictures of fine bindings will give one who makes it an excellent study course, in the process of making it, in appreciation of design, and will form an object lesson in the history of book decoration.

Mount them on sheets of cover-paper, cut 8 x 11 inches, and label fully with name of artist, date and country.

#### 9. BOOK COVERS

By these are meant the wrappers now very commonly put on books by publishers. They often have on them reproductions in black and white, sometimes in colors, of the designs on the covers of the books themselves. Like the latter designs they are the work, in many cases, of very skilful artists. Their object is, first, to catch the eye when displayed at the book-stall; next, to give the title and author of the story; next, to give a suggestion or two as to the story the book contains. Like book-cover designs they are problems in space-

filling, with certain restrictions as to material and lettering. Not many decorated book-covers are very good in an artistic way; but many of them are attractive and fulfil their purpose as posters quite well. They are so easily collected and so many of them are poor or mediocre, that it is wise, in starting a collection of them, to gather one or two hundred examples; then to go over the lot and select perhaps twenty-five for a beginning. A few "horrible examples" may be included; a few may be saved in each of several classes, such as "type only," "type and decoration," and "type with illustrations."

These designs tell the story of modern book decoration almost as well as pictures of fine bindings do the history of gold tooling.

Trim separately the designs for the front cover and the back; trim the former to the size of the book; the latter to its thickness; mount the two pieces side by side and about an inch apart on sheets of light weight pulp-board, cut 13 x 19 inches. They can also be put on sheets of the size recommended for several other collections, 8 x 11 inches.

#### 10. TYPE FACES

The form of every letter in every font of type is the result of careful study by a designer. Many faces are ugly, or freakish, or illegible, or all three at once, and much is to be said for the theory some hold that no printing should depart from plain Roman type, with a sparing use of capitals or italics. But even if one were to confine his attention to plain printing types, scorning all the results of designers' vagaries, he would find the subject broad enough for a lifetime of study and full of interest, as Mr. De Vinne's book on the subject, by far the best ever written, plainly shows.

Type founders' sample books, some of which every library should have, are worth examination and study. But even if one has these, and De Vinne's book also, there is something to be gained by making a collection of special examples. Mount a few of the best of the plain faces, like Scotch Roman and Caslon, perhaps in several sizes up to 72-point; add a few of best of the decorative or fancy letters; then gather from old books and from reproductions in catalogs of second-hand books and from other sources specimens of the types of the early days of printing, and

you will soon find yourself introduced to the interesting history of the art of printing.

The collection of type pages and that of title-pages of course form, in effect, a part of the collection of type faces. But some will find it worth while to gather all three of them and keep them separate. Cover paper sheets, 8 x 11 inches, will serve well for mounts.

#### II. TYPE PAGES

The pages of every well-printed book are set only after a careful consideration of many things. The size of the book may determine the size of the type, and the number of words to the page. The character of the book may determine the style of the type. The size and style of type, the width and length of page, all must be considered in deciding on the distance between the lines, the width of the margins, the character of the headlines and the position of page numbers. The type face chosen may call for a special paper; but the character of the paper must depend in part on the book's size, and its cost—and so the planning of a type page proceeds; a wise answer to each and every question that arises in the process being possible only after a careful view of the relations of all the parts to one another and of the completed page to the completed book. Book-page designing is a most difficult art. Sample pages from books in the making of which zealous artisans have put their best efforts—these any one must find of interest. Originals of notable type pages are not easy to get. But publishers frequently issue handsome examples as parts of advertisements; reproductions of old ones can be found in catalogs; and a collection of interest and value can be made by any one in a comparatively short time. As some of the most attractive examples will be found quite large they should be mounted on pulp-board, cut about 13 x 19 inches.

#### 12. INITIALS, DECORATED

Those who copied manuscripts, before the invention of printing, often made large initial letters at the beginnings of chapters or paragraphs and decorated them with gold and colors, sometimes with pictures. The first printers of books often omitted initials, leaving space in which they were later drawn by hand, thus making the books—and this was in part their purpose—look very much like

manuscripts. Later, decorated initials were cut in wood; later still they were cast in metal like other types. The proper use of large initials, whether plain or ornamented, black or colored, calls for taste and skill on the part of the compositor.

Isolated examples of these fancy initials can be found in type founders' catalogs and in books on lettering. But a collection of them should include both the initials and their accompanying settings of type and white paper. Examples can be found in the circulars publishers issue to advertise large and expensive books; in the catalogs—though here usually reduced—of second-hand book dealers, and sometimes in old and imperfect books which can be bought for a small sum. Mount like type pages.

#### 13. TITLE PAGES

Mr. De Vinne's book on title pages seems to make the collecting of samples of these very difficult and interesting designs quite unnecessary. In his book are many examples, all with illuminating comments. But if one wishes to open his eyes to this particular part of typography he will collect at least a few originals, taking them from old books, printing journals, pamphlets and circulars. From publishers one can get copies of the title pages of recent books, sometimes of books printed in limited and special editions. Many of the modern title pages, even of books of the ordinary kind, are the successful results of careful planning by skilled artists.

In the catalogs of auction sales of books, and the catalogs of some of the larger dealers in second-hand books, both here and abroad, reproductions of old title pages are often to be found. These cover the whole history of typography, going back to colophons, and including, with a little search, pretty much every kind of arrangement of type and decoration that printers, designers and engravers have ever tried.

The field will be found to divide itself easily into many interesting sections as one considers it; such as title pages of a certain country, of a certain period, of a certain style, of a certain class of literature, and of a certain printer.

If the title pages selected for a collection are all small, not larger than 12mo, they can well be mounted on sheets of light weight cover paper, 8 x 11 inches in size and dark in color.

## 14. PRINTERS' MARKS

In the early days of the art many printers had their particular emblems and were identified by them. They were placed at first at the end of the book, usually with or near the name of the printer, the city in which the book was printed, the date and other information. This information, with a mark in many cases, formed the colophon.

Both ingenuity and wit were lavished on the making of these devices. The first ones were simple and often crude, such as circles crossed or divided in a special fashion, perhaps containing the initials of the artist or printer. Quaintness rather than grace seems to have been the aim of the early printers, but many of the devices used later were charming and graceful. The arms of cities and countries were often adapted to form them. Thus they often indicated the printer's place of residence or perhaps suggested a compliment to some powerful patron. Coats of arms, too, were common. Words were often worked into the marks, and occasionally formed a cipher, using which the printer of anonymous publications escaped the dangers of the law, yet at the same time let his brethren in trade recognize his handicraft. The English printers delighted in puns in their marks, particularly in the 16th and 17th centuries. Many early marks were intended to convey moral or religious ideas.

Printers' marks are not now used as much as formerly, but they may be found in many books and on many advertising circulars. A collection of modern ones is easily made. They can be cut from worn-out books, and from catalogs and circulars. The name of the printer is usually placed above or below them and this name should be included in cutting them out, if it can be done without making the clipping too large. Reproductions of old marks are sometimes found in books or circulars which can be cut up without loss. For the modest collector in the average library these reproductions serve almost as well as originals.

One cannot make even a small collection of printers' marks, ancient or modern, without learning much from them about printers and publishers, and gaining also some insight into design. Mount on dark cover-paper, cut  $5 \times 8$  inches.

## 15. HEAD- AND TAIL-PIECES

These ornaments, like decorated initials, come down to us from manuscript days. An enormous amount of thought, skill and labor has been spent on them. They have been wrought after the style of every conceivable kind of historic ornament. A collection of them could easily be made which would give, when properly arranged, a very complete outline of the history of styles of design. It would be useful in a school of design; to individual designers; to public school drawing teachers; and the person who made it would get from the making a most interesting course in the history of ornament.

Examples can be mounted singly on colored cover-paper, cut  $5 \times 8$  inches. If the collection is to be a large one, it would be wise to gather a few hundred first, arrange them by styles—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, etc., and then decide whether to mount them singly on small mounts, or, for the sake of economy in handling and the convenience of students, in groups of the same kinds on sheets  $8 \times 11$  inches, or  $13 \times 19$  inches.

## 16. ILLUSTRATIONS

This is not a proper place to enlarge on this subject. It is obvious that every library worker owes it to her profession to know about the processes of producing the commoner kinds of book pictures, and to train herself to distinguish the results of all processes. The best book on the subject is the one by Singer and Strang. Every library should have it; every library worker should be familiar with its contents.

The print is more important to art than the painting, if only because it is always with us. It can give us pleasure, train our powers of observation, develop appreciation of line, and emphasize the importance of drawing. It has ten thousand opportunities of awakening our interest, speaking to us and schooling us where the painting has but one. It is a curious comment on the artificiality and pretentiousness of our interest in art that many profess devotion to paintings who never see anything but stories in the thousands of prints that pass yearly under their eyes.

Begin by writing out brief descriptions of each process. Fold once eleven sheets of heavy manila, cut  $11 \times 17$  inches; mark each in

the upper left corner with the name of the eleven processes; drop into these latter the descriptions, and the prints as they are collected. The prints need not be rare or expensive to give pleasure and to train the eye. Wood engravings and half-tones are easily obtained. The Cole engravings in the *Century*, for example, are almost as fine as proofs from the original blocks, sometimes finer. Old books will furnish steels, coppers and mezzotints. An odd art magazine will supply the same, sometimes a lithograph. And so the collection will grow, and surprise its owner with its beauties and its power to give pleasure.

#### 17. BOOK PLATES (EX-LIBRIS)

Of these there are many collectors among librarians and assistants, most of whom are glad to get a new correspondent on their list. Almost every library has one book plate of its own, if only a simple printed label. This printed label should be carefully designed. If it is a good example of its kind it will serve as a beginning, for it can be sent in exchange to other enthusiasts, not all of whom scorn to add mere printed things to their collections. In old books which come to the library book-plates may often be found; friends will send them in when they learn the mania has taken firm hold, and so one's collection grows, almost before he is aware. In the Newark library are now five collectors, whose gatherings in a few years have grown to about 2500 examples.

The story of the book-plate is interesting; the plates are worthy of study as efforts in design, and they illustrate attractively several kinds of engraving. It is unnecessary to say more about them. They are probably the most commonly collected of all the things on the list; but they are by no means more worthy of this distinction — for a library worker — than are several of the other items.

Mount them on cover paper, cut 5 x 8 inches, and of different colors to represent different classes, if that seems wise, English, American, German, etc.

#### CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the whole matter is that as the content of a good book is "the precious life-blood of a master spirit," so the body of the well-made book, its material part, is the beautiful product of a score of artists and craftsmen. Looking upon a book, one may

pass by the thoughts it brings — saving these as a special message to himself at an appropriate time for its reception — and still feel that he has before him one of the most marvelous of all of the products of man's taste, skill, and inventive genius. The thoughts in the book, the things the book says, these we have bowed ourselves before since books began to be written; the body which the thought inhabits and by whose wonderful power it communicates itself to us, this also is worthy of study, is entitled to our praise, and is full of possibilities of pleasure for those who look wisely upon it.

#### A FEW BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT

- Book papers:* Some notes on books and printing, by C. T. Jacobi. London, Bell, 1902. 6s. net.
- Printing,* by C. T. Jacobi. London, Bell, 1904. 7s. 6d.
- Story of paper making.* J. W. Butler Paper Co., Chicago, 1901. \$1.
- Mittineague Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass. The Strathmore quality papers. 3 v. (Paper samples.)
- Miller and Wright Paper Co. Sample book. 65 Duane st., New York. (Paper samples.)
- Water marks:* Story of paper making. J. W. Butler Co., Chicago, 1901. \$1.25.
- Inks:* Manufacture of ink, by Sigmund Lehner. Phila., Baird, 1892. \$2.
- Bindings, decorated:* Bookbindings, old and new, by Brander Matthews. New York, Macmillan, 1895. \$3.
- On art binding,* by Otto Zahn. Memphis, 1904. \$1.50.
- Lcathers:* Society of Arts, Report of the committee on leather for bookbinding. London, Bell, 1905. 10s. 6d. net.
- Notes on bookbinding for libraries, by J. C. Dana. Chicago, Library Bureau, 1906. 75 c.
- Book covers — designs:* Principles of design, by E. A. Batchelder. Chicago, Inland Printer Co., 1904. \$3.
- Planning of ornament, by L. F. Day. London, Batsford, 1887; Scribner (imp.). \$1.25.
- Typefaces:* The practice of typography; plain printing types, by Theo. L. De Vinne. New York, Century Co., 1900. \$2 net.
- Some notes on books and printing, by C. J. Jacobi. London, Bell, 1902. 6s. net.
- Inland Type Foundry, Specimen book and catalog. St. Louis, 1902.
- Initials:* Alphabets, by Edward F. Strange. London, Bell, 1895; Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Title pages:* A treatise on title pages, by Theo. L. De Vinne. New York, Century Co., 1902. \$2 net.
- Printers' marks:* Printers' marks, by W. Roberts. London, Bell, 1893. 7s. 6d. net.

*Illustrations: Etching, engraving and the other methods of printing pictures, by H. W. Singer and W. Strang. London, Paul, 1897. 15s. net.*  
*Print-collector's handbook, by Alfred Whitman. London, Bell, 1901. 15s. net.*  
*Wood engraving, by Joseph Cundall. London, Low, 1895. 2s. 6d.*  
*Engraving for illustration, by Joseph Kirkbride. London, Scott, 1903. 2s. 6d.*

*Book plates: English bookplates, by Egerton Castle. London, Bell, 1892. 7s. 6d. net.*  
*French bookplates, by Walter Hamilton. London, Bell, n. d., 7s. 6d. net.*  
*Bookplates, by W. J. Hardy. London, Kegan Paul, 1893. 6s. net.*  
*Bookplates of to-day, by W. M. Stone. New York, Wessell, 1902. \$1.50.*  
*Rise of the book-plate, by W. G. Bowdoin. New York, Wessell, 1901. \$2.50.*

#### WHAT TO DO WITH PAMPHLETS

BY ZAIDEE BROWN, *Assistant Librarian Brookline (Mass.) Public Library*

THE following method of dealing with pamphlets is comparatively simple and inexpensive. Although to the scholarly librarian it may seem too casual, it allows for elaborate treatment whenever desirable, makes pamphlet material readily available, and seems to be satisfactory for an ordinary public library.

Often a pamphlet refuses to be dislodged from the cataloging shelves because it refuses to fall into any known class, and for this fault we have no cure, unless it is to start a class for the unclassifiable. But after a pamphlet is classified, the process is simple. It is put in a pamphlet box which is marked with its class number, and placed at the end of the books in that class. We use very large labels for the pamphlet boxes, and write on them not only the class number, but the general subjects included in the class. On the side of the box, or on its inside cover, is written a list of the pamphlets in that box, giving author, brief title, and date. The call number of each pamphlet, which is written on the corner of its cover, consists of its class number followed by its pamphlet number. For instance, the fifth pamphlet put in the 630 box is numbered "630 Pam 5." In a way, the list on the box serves as both shelf list and catalog so that in many cases this single entry is all that is needed. Whenever there are pamphlet boxes at the end of the books in any class, the number of boxes is written at the end of the shelf list for that class. It is understood that the actual list of pamphlets is on the box itself. When the first box in a class becomes full, and a second box is started, the inclusive numbers of the pamphlets in the first box are written on the box label. For instance, the first box in 630 may read "630 Pams 1-13;" and the second box: "630 Pams 14—," leaving the final number to be filled in when the box is full.

If the librarian prefers to bind into one volume the pamphlets on a subject, or the reports of an institution, it is still a good plan to keep them in these boxes where the public may use them until enough have been gathered to be bound. Many pamphlets on matters of current interest are useful mainly at the time they appear, and they should be made available at once.

In the card catalog, a general reference is made from each of the subject headings covered by the pamphlets in the box, and the number of these references may be increased from time to time as the box fills up and becomes more inclusive in its contents. A sample reference card reads as follows "Agriculture. See also the pamphlets on agriculture, in the box marked 630, at the end of the books in class 630. A list of contents is on the box." These reference cards are filed at the end of the catalog cards under a given subject heading, and they are traced on the box, by writing in red ink, in the upper corner of the list of pamphlets, "Gen. ref. fr." and then giving the subject headings. This writing should be as small as possible, so that it may not distract readers from the list of pamphlets. Whenever it seems worth while, because the pamphlet is valuable or unusually attractive, we catalog it separately, giving full details and call number, as if it were a book. Often it seems worth while to enter under subject, but not author. All such cards are traced in red ink on the list on the box, either by checking the subject in the title, or by writing the heading used after the title. In the rare cases when an author card is made, the author only is checked on the list, and subject cards are traced on the author card. If a pamphlet disappears, or becomes out of date, it is necessary only to cross it off on the list on the box, and take

out its catalog cards if any were made. If a library were of such a character that its readers would want all pamphlets cataloged under author, this could be done; but it is expensive, and with us they are mainly useful from the subject side. In the case of pamphlets describing places in the United States, we put them all in boxes under the general number for description of the United States, because for many places we should never have more than one or two pamphlets, and catalog each under subject.

When the library has a series of pamphlets published by one man or organization, if it does not seem worth while to make full author entry, a general reference is made to the boxes where the pamphlets may be found, and the details are found on the lists on the boxes. If you follow this method with pamphlets received regularly from some official source, such as the Department of Agriculture, and you wish to know certainly and quickly which ones of a series you have received, it is necessary to check those received on the printed lists of the official publications, as the pamphlets are probably scattered in several boxes. Instead of this, they may be cataloged under Department, which is often not necessary in a library for popular use, or there may be no attempt to keep a record of what has been received by series or department. This is not desirable, but for a small popular library it certainly seems better to make the pamphlets readily available even without checking the series list, than to have them accumulate in the attic until someone has time to check them up, a day that may come long after they are out of date and past use.

After the pamphlet box is started for any class, and the general reference cards made, adding a new pamphlet usually involves merely writing its author and title on the box, and marking it with the next pamphlet number. If the cataloger thinks it not sufficiently covered by the general reference cards already made, which are indicated in red ink on the box, she may either make additional reference cards, or catalog the pamphlet.

In general, it is well to avoid starting pamphlet boxes in minor classes, where it is improbable that there will be much pamphlet material. We prefer to put the pamphlet, when possible, in a box already started under a larger division of the same subject.

Finally, in caring for pamphlets one should not allow respect for the printed page to suppress common sense, and should realize that probably not every pamphlet given to the library is worth the time necessary to care for it. The test, of course, is whether the pamphlet is likely to be of use to the readers of that special library.

We have three ways of dealing with unbound reports of societies and institutions. If we chance to have an odd report of some organization that contains useful material, and think it unlikely that we shall have more, we put it with the other pamphlets on the subject treated, paying no attention to the fact that it is part of a set. For instance, odd reports of park commissions are sometimes useful under landscape gardening. If the report of an institution is sent to us regularly, we often keep only the latest report, and these are given one general number in the reference room, with no attempt at special book numbers. If there are very many, they are kept in alphabetic order on the shelf. Under this general number, in the shelf list, is an alphabetic list of these reports that come regularly, but it gives only the name of the organization, and for title "Latest report." This needs no change when a new report comes. For such reports we make a general card in the catalog, which also needs no change. It gives the name of the institution, and instead of title reads "The latest report in the library is in Ref. 16." Note that this card carefully refrains from saying that this is the latest report published. Where it is desirable, we make similar cards under the subjects covered by the report, tracing these from the author card, as usual. For instance, the report of a school for the blind is entered under *Blind* as well as under the name of the school. When the new report comes, all that is necessary is to mark it with the class number for miscellaneous reports, and substitute it for the old one. In the case of reports which we wish to keep, but not to bind, we give them class, book, and volume number, as if they were bound volumes of a set, and keep them in their proper place on the shelves in pamphlet boxes. The reports received are entered on the boxes, but not on the shelf list, which gives only official author, title, and number of boxes. Sometimes such a set is fully cataloged, and sometimes if it is not very impor-

tant there is simply a reference to the boxes. The latter way is less expensive, and needs no change from year to year, but of course a student cannot find details about a set so quickly. A card list of reports and similar publications regularly received should be kept, describing in each case what it to be done with the report, i. e., where it is classified, whether the set is cataloged or not, etc. It may be well to enter on this list in pencil the date of the last report received, as an aid in keeping sets to date.

Large or very useful pamphlets may be bound in the usual cardboard pamphlet covers with cloth hinges, and then treated as books. In putting these pamphlets in covers, it is better to take off the cover of the pamphlet, paste the hinge on the inside leaf, and then paste the cover on again above the hinge, as this makes a neater joining. Covers may be purchased that will take two thin pamphlets in this way. Portions of magazines or reports containing especially useful material may be quickly converted into pamphlets by covering them with ordinary covering paper and fastening the backs of the leaves together by some sort of clip, or by sewing. It is well to write on the cover the name and date of the publication from which it was obtained. If the pamphlet material on any subject includes many small leaflets and single sheets of printed matter of minor importance, it adds greatly to the convenience of caring for these to fasten five or six of them together, by clamps or sewing, give them a call number as one pamphlet, and enter them on the list as "Six miscellaneous pamphlets fastened together."

If the librarian objects to placing the pamphlet boxes on the shelves because they project and do not look well, they may be placed in class order on separate shelves. In that case, it would be well to have a rather conspicuous dummy at the end of each class for which there is a pamphlet box, referring to the collection of pamphlets on the same subject. But the danger of this method is that in everyday work the pamphlets, like all the less accessible material, would be ignored almost as much as if they had been left in what Mr. James calls the "penitralia" of the library. If they are with the books, the pamphlets will be used more often, as only the earnest or despairing searcher is likely to hunt up separate pamphlet shelves. As to appearance, by using boxes covered with

paper of some inconspicuous and pleasant color, preferably plain instead of marbled, and by making the boxes of a size that will not project far, they may be made fairly inoffensive. The main trouble is the size, and with such boxes it is often necessary to cut off the ends and margins of pamphlets, to make them fit in. If a library has separate shelves for quarto books, the pamphlet boxes could be placed on these, with the quarto books of each class.

In libraries where the Newark charging system is used, or any system involving a permanent book card, it is not worth while to make book cards for pamphlets until they are needed, for many will never circulate. We keep at the Delivery Desk a stock of plain manila book cards, and when a pamphlet goes out, its call number is written in pencil on one of these. When the pamphlet is returned, the card is slipped inside it for future use, but we do not pocket pamphlets.

My last word is as to statistics of pamphlets received and in the library, and it is a brief one. We keep no such statistics. Neither do we keep a record of accessions for pamphlets. By eliminating these two records, we reduce materially the time needed for caring for a pamphlet, and even when "back work" is piling up, many can be sent to the shelves as soon as received, because there is so little routine connected with the process. The fact that we do not know where and when we received each pamphlet, nor how many we have, does not seem to cripple us seriously. To meet the rare case when a reader loses a pamphlet and must pay for it, the price of any pamphlet purchased may be written on its cover, and added to its entry on the box. If the pamphlet is an old one and its value unknown, a fine may be charged; and we charge a fine also for the loss of a pamphlet that may be obtained for nothing, to pay for the work we put on it, and for the sake of the moral effect on the reader. Of course, a library containing rare or valuable pamphlets would need to keep a more elaborate record of them. If a pamphlet was regularly ordered, especially if from some unusual source, we usually make out a regular order card, giving the address from which it was obtained, and file this in the alphabetic list of old order cards. This enables us to replace it easily, to order additional copies, or to tell a possible inquirer where we obtained a given pamphlet.

## UTILIZING GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

BY WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL, *The Newberry Library, Chicago*

THE Superintendent of Documents, in a circular dated June 29th, states that government documents and indexes seem not to be duly appreciated by American libraries. His words are as follows:

"I am reminded that the returns from our question circulars would indicate that the librarians, and especially those of depository libraries, find the catalogs of this office of no benefit to them, as not half of the libraries questioned replied, even though they were threatened with being dropped from the list if they failed to do so.

"None of the depositories were held under this ruling and all are still receiving the catalogs, but it is a question as to whether the government should continue to print and distribute, at an enormous expense, library aids which are not appreciated or desired."

This statement seems to call for immediate consideration, for it may indicate an attitude towards government work on the part of our libraries that will have serious consequences for them in the future if it continues. I cannot conceive that any library should wish to have the government catalogs of public documents discontinued or made less comprehensive than they are now, and it seems probable that the neglect of certain libraries to reply to the superintendent's circulars was due rather to oversight than to deliberate disregard. None the less, many did not reply and the superintendent has drawn his own conclusions from that fact.

At the Newberry Library we have found public documents of the utmost use in nearly every line of reference work, and the government indexes to them are indispensable. The work which the government is doing in indexing these publications is just so much labor and money saved to the libraries of this country. If there are librarians who find the government indexes and catalogs of no use to them, this fact of itself proves that these librarians know little of the valuable matter that is contained in the government publications, or have never learned to use the guides which we now have to it. The time will come

when they or their successors will appreciate what they are now neglecting. Should the work of the government in this direction be discontinued or retrenched, we shall find it difficult to have it resumed after its loss has come to be appreciated, as it surely will be.

The publications of the federal and state governments, taken as a whole, are the most original and reliable data for the field covered by them, and this field is broadening rapidly. If the public do not appreciate the direct commercial and scientific value which these publications have for them, the neglect must be due largely to ignorance and to inability to get at the information they need. It is the function of the public library to possess and furnish this information, nay, to force it upon the attention of people who would be benefited by it. The neglect of the government indexes referred to by the superintendent discloses the fact that apparently librarians have not waked up to the value of public documents, or have not bestirred themselves to render their contents available to the public.

To take but one instance alone, how many librarians of small libraries in farming communities appreciate the service they may render to the material welfare and profit of their region by posting up a well-selected list of publications of the Department of Agriculture that bear upon improved methods of cultivation? The adoption of these methods will mean dollars and cents to the farmers who have acquainted themselves with them and have applied them in the field. One farmer, who can raise two bushels where he formerly raised one, or can produce a better grade of vegetable, is enough to "boom" the library where he was put on the track of the new scheme.

Libraries in the past have been educational and recreational in their scope. Their function in the future is destined to embrace commerce, statesmanship and applied science to a far greater degree than they have heretofore done, and in performing this service they cannot afford to overlook the official publications of our country and of other countries.

## "DEWEY EXPANDED"

UNDER this caption the *Library Association Record* for June gives the paper read at the April meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom by Mr. Henry V. Hopwood, senior assistant in the British Patent Office Library, on the Classification Bibliographique of the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie as compared with Dewey, 1899. It forms so comprehensive and valuable a statement of the new features of the Brussels scheme that we reprint it almost in full. Mr. Hopwood points out that, while the Brussels classification has made it a point not to use numbers in any other sense than that used in Dewey proper, the revision is fundamental, and the changes introduced those of form, based on a system affecting the classification throughout. He urges that sooner or later all librarians will have to make acquaintance with the Brussels classification as well as with Dewey.

In giving the title "Dewey expanded" to this paper an offence has probably been committed against the Acts which prohibit the false marking of goods. In defence it can only be pleaded that the "Classification bibliographique" of the Institut International de Bibliographie is commonly known as the "Expanded Dewey," and such, in a sense, it is. But the purpose of to-night's paper is to show that the difference which exists between the two classifications is not a difference of bulk alone; it does not even rest on the revision which the original has undergone; it is fundamental; and the changes introduced are not, in the main, those of detail and definition, but rather those of form based on a system affecting the classification throughout.

To those who mark their libraries by Dewey a knowledge of the Brussels scheme seems to be indispensable. There are, however, many who may have not adopted this method of classification; yet, doubtless they, like all other librarians, frequently consult Dewey, and all librarians are expected to understand the scheme. It seems certain that the Brussels classification, whether we use it ourselves or not, will be so widely employed that we shall all, sooner or later, have to make acquaintance with it. So far as technology is concerned, for example, the "Bulletin of the International Railway Congress," the "Mois Scientifique" and the "Revue Technique" (now published in English as the "Technical Index") have all adopted the system for marking their abstracts and bibliographical notes. Moreover, the "600" section is to be translated into German, and will prove to be a splendid technical dictionary when used in conjunction with the French edition. A translation of the whole into English is said to be in progress under Mr. Dewey's supervision, and this translation,

when issued, is certain to be widely consulted. Thus, in this paper, there will be found no advocacy of Dewey, no cause for criticism of the merits or demerits of divisions in that scheme of classification, but only a description of the chief mechanical marking changes introduced from Brussels, many of which are so ingenious that they seem to deserve consideration and discussion.

The first important fact is, then, that "Dewey" is a library classification, and only secondarily applicable to the classification of documents. His preface is mainly directed to the arrangement and keeping of books; and classification, as applied to the catalogue, is dismissed in a very summary manner. Further, though the classification is described as minute, it can hardly be regarded in that light when an attempt is made to arrange, or index by its aid, a mass of literature extending over years, directed to details of a subject which may in itself be but a detail of Dewey. So far as books are concerned we shall find them massing under a few general heads; as regards minor articles in journals, etc., we shall find need for subdivision of existing headings in order to express those details of the subject of which they treat. Now it is obvious that as the bulk of matter to be treated under a heading grows, we shall find not only a need for an increase in the true subject-matter divisions, but also a need for expressing what may be termed "points of view," the subject as related to place, time, language and to other subjects. Plainly the original Dewey "form" marks do not greatly help us here, and the only suggestion to be found in Dewey is that from the tables other numbers may be added to give the required expansion; but practically none but geographical numbers can be used in this manner, and they only because in many cases the necessity for their use has been foreseen, and 9 has been reserved for geographical expansion. The other numbers are usually already employed for subject subdivisions. That is to say, that once we regard a "point of view" as a "subject" and give it a number we have cut ourselves off from using other, and more needed divisions; and if we have allotted numbers to genuine subject-matter divisions we cannot then express "points of view" or "relations." Indeed, as Dewey himself says: "Often it seems well to the classifier to add a figure to show some distinction. It is short and desirable, but later he may find that he has shut himself off from using some other division which he would greatly prefer;" and it may be said that as soon as a subject is divided into its details this plan of added numbers becomes impossible. Thus, in Dewey 599 is Mammals, but we cannot mark Mammals of Africa 599:6, because that number is already allotted to Elephants, etc., while much as we desire to mark Mammals of Asia 599:5 we cannot, being blocked by

"Whales," etc. Neither can we make our divisions 599:95 and 599:96, using the 9 geographically, because 599:9 is Man. Now, while Dewey's scheme might answer well enough for library marking, and he could afford to dismiss these points as being of comparatively rare occurrence, there was an evident need of an expansion of the germ which lay hidden in Dewey's formal 01 to 09 in order that masses of detailed literature could be scheduled efficiently; and it is practically to this change of form and its results alone to which I will draw your attention.

#### DeweY'S ORIGINAL "FORM" MARKS

- '01 Philosophy, theories, etc.
- '02 Compends, outlines.
- '03 Dictionaries, cyclopedias.
- '04 Essays, lectures, letters, etc.
- '05 Periodicals.
- '06 Societies, associations, transactions, reports, etc.
- '07 Education, study, teaching, training, etc.
- '08 Polygraphy, collections, etc.
- '09 History.

*N.B.*—These are sometimes expanded, as is the case under 620 Engineering, or 3 Statistics, or Quantities and cost, etc., the expansion being suited to the subject.

The "Classification bibliographique" has now extended this list so that place, time, language, relation to other subjects and to other details of the same subject, and relation to individuals, etc., may be clearly expressed without clashing with the subject-matter divisions proper. The only mental effort required is the memorising of the following table:

#### BRUSSELS "FORM" SUBDIVISIONS

I.	Form and Generality . . . . .	(01 to 09)	as Dewey's form.
II.	Place . . . . .	(0 to 9)	as Dewey's Geography.
III.	Time . . . . .	"1907"	by year, etc.
IV.	Language . . . . .	= 0 to 9	as Dewey's Philology.
V.	Relation to other subjects . . . . .	:	separates subjects.
VI.	Relation to details of same subject . . . . .	:	separates details.
VII.	Proper names . . . . .	A-Z	
VIII.		{	special to Brussels.
IX.	Subject divisions . . . . .	or, etc.	
X.		x to 9	as Dewey.

It is further understood that all numbers unaccompanied by the above signs, I-VII, represent subjects only, all capable of subdivision by the above form marks. The point has no value except as punctuating the number in order to emphasise some section of it, e.g., we may write 552:21 = Petrology-lava, or 5522:1 Volcanic rocks-lava, or 55221, lava simply; the position of the point does not affect the sorting. It is also understood that the above order of marks is rigidly adhered to: place always follows form; time always follows place; and so on for the other marks, which will now be considered in their order.

#### FORM MARKS (01 TO 09)

These retain their original Dewey signification but have been greatly expanded and are accompanied by definitions, often of great value, the whole occupying over seventeen

pages. To these we shall return later when considering their use for purposes of criticism.

#### PLACE MARKS (2 TO 9)

These consist, of course, of the regular Dewey geographical numbers; the essence of the change being the insertion of these numbers in brackets. The value of this device will be seen from a sample, culled at random, showing the varying effect of appending geographical marks with and without the bracket.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.<sup>1</sup>

WITH BRACKETS, ETC.		WITHOUT BRACKETS, ETC.	
334 (01, etc.)	Co-operation (by form).	334'01, etc.	Co operation.
344 (41)	Co-operation in Scotland.	334'1	Building Societies.
334 (59)	Co-operation in Japan.	334'2	Co operative Banks.
334 (68)	Co-operation in Transvaal.	334'3	Co operative Insurance Societies.
334 (73)	Co-operation in United States.	334'4	Co operative Housekeeping.
334 (81)	Co-operation in Brazil.	334'5	Co operation in Scotland.
334 "15"	Co-operation in Sixteenth Century.	334'59	Co-operative Stores.
334:63	Co-operation in relation to Agriculture.	334'6	Co-operation in Japan.
334*	Building Societies.	334'63	Co-operative Factories.

*[N.B.—It is not suggested that the above numbers could be used in Dewey, they are taken merely as a random example of the distinctive differences between "continued decimal" and "composit" numbers, and the logical sequences attained by sorting them.]*

#### TIME MARKS, " "

This mark is new. Under History Dewey, of course, provided period divisions; but these could not be used in expansion of the general formal 09, as the periods allotted to a number varied with each history. No standard existed. Taking the new mark, with its symbol used in its allotted order, it is easy to express much that would hitherto have been

difficult, e.g., "History of Co-operation in England in the Nineteenth Century," 334 (42) "18," which may be called a simple mark. This time mark, in conjunction with that of place, enables sorting to be carried to the last detail. All time numbers are filled out so that they read as a simple decimal sequence, the end ciphers of the year being omitted to express a century. Thus, the fourth century is written "03"; the year A.D., "0312". A minus expresses n.c.—54. A period is shown by the sign of relation, the first half of the nineteenth century being written "18 : 1850". The months and days may also be filled out to two places, e.g., 01 for January, 02 for February; 01 for the first of the month, and the whole date is written by the year, month, and day. Thus to-day's date is written 1907:04:08, that is 8th of April, 1907. A series of numbers, each of eight figures, thus serves, when sorted into simple numerical order, to keep in strict sequence of date accounts of the events, say, of a whole military or naval campaign.

#### LANGUAGE

The figures for language are taken from Philology, dropping the initial 4, and the whole mark serves to separate the literature of a subject into the languages in which it is written. Thus, if we have many general treatises on electricity we may mark them 537 (02) = 2 for general electrical works written in English; 537 (02) = 3 for those in German, and so on.

#### RELATION TO OTHER SUBJECTS, :

This is in many ways the most important of the new signs. It is of course conceivable that any subject whatever may have some relation to any other conceivable subject, and the mechanical expression of this fact is of great value. The idea will be clear to those who have studied Brown's latest classification. His "Categorical" table is founded on the same idea of relation; he provides a special table, whereas the Brussels Classification serves to provide its own "categorical" or "relation" marks from itself by means of the sign. It is obvious that if we look for bibliographical completeness under every heading, every one of these two-sided writings should appear under both headings concerned; while if, on the contrary, we are compelled to economy in printing and in placing of books, it is equally obvious that a reference must be made from one subject, no matter which, to the other. For example:—

537 : 63 Electricity in relation to Agriculture.  
63 : 537 Agriculture in relation to Electricity.  
7 : 92 { Biography of Artists.  
92 : 7 }

From the first point of view every entry should appear under both 537 and 63, while, taking the other standpoint, we may write 537 : 63 see 63 : 537, or 63 : 537 see 537 : 63, and the same applies to the second example,

whether we wish to collect Biography of Artists under Art or under Biography, 7 : 92 see 92 : 7 or 92 : 7 see 7 : 92. Thus also Theory of Mirrors in relation to conjuring when written 535-87:793'8 at once suggests a reference one way or the other, the mere sign of relation implies its possibility.

#### RELATION WITHIN THE SUBJECT

The hyphen is used, in certain special cases, to enable one mark within a class to be combined with another in the same class without clashing or using too many figures. Directions are generally given in the Classification when the use of the hyphen is desirable. In its use the leading number is dropped. If 58:12 be Diseases of Plants the 58 (Botany) is dropped and -12 may be appended to any botanical division to indicate diseases of that specific plant. Thus:—

58:317 Malvales.  
58:317-12 Diseases of Malvales.

To quote the "Classification Bibliographique": "This example will show the superiority of composite classification numbers over simple ones formed by direct decimal division. If a similar heading had been required to be formed by direct subdivision of the principal number, and therefore 58:31712 had been written for Diseases of Malvales, it would have been impossible in the future to have divided the Malvaceæ into their principal taxonomic groups:—

58:317:1 Malvaceæ.  
58:317:11 Malvaeæ.  
58:317:12 Urenææ.  
58:317:13 Hibisceæ.

There would, in fact, have been a confusion with regard to the number 58317:12 which would have expressed 'Diseases of Malvaceæ' and 'Description of Urenææ' at the same time." Here again, we see the chief feature of the new system—the impossibility of confusion between divisions of a heading which denote subject-matter and those expressing a point of view; we find a systematic provision for both, instead of it being a race as to which first occupies the vacant numbers.

#### PROPER NAMES, A-Z

The alphabet may be used after any classification number in order to arrange any proper names, such as towns under Counties, authors under Literature, etc. Special rules will be found in their appropriate place for arranging works, etc., under Authors, publications under Societies, etc.

#### ADDITIONAL MARKS

The preceding headings cover the form marks in general—there are, however, several others employed. The first (oo) is reserved for special forms, by the nature of the document, and where used directions are given to that effect in special tables in each section of the classification. The sign + is used to

show grouping, as for example when one work treats of the history of England and France 9 (42) + (44).

## SUBJECT TABLES

The foregoing divisions, as before mentioned, take precedence of the subject-divisions. These latter begin with 00, reserved to express points of view, and these figures are used, almost exclusively, in classes 5, 6 and 7. As this is a new provision the main figures employed may be quoted. This table is only a skeleton, however, as each of these marks is subdivided in the Brussels scheme to great detail.

- 001 *Speculative.* Theory and experimental study.
- 002 *Realisation.* Execution, Construction.
- 003 *Economics.* Industrial production, Prices and Costs.
- 004 *Service and Use.* Action, management, etc.
- 005 *Fittings and Apparatus.* Belonging to the subject.
- 006 *Sites, Buildings, etc.* Organisation and service.
- 007 *Staff.* In connection with the subject.

Thus if 621.63 be the number for Centrifugal Ventilators and we have a large mass of monographs on that subject, we may write

- 62163.0012 Centrifugal ventilators, Theoretical study of.
- 62163.0031 Centrifugal ventilators, Cost of manufacture.
- 62163.00414 Centrifugal ventilators, Practical efficiency.

and so on.

The subdivisions or to 09 are reserved for special use in each subject and appear in their proper places in the tables. To 09 succeed 1, etc., in the familiar sequence.

The main features of this new system will be seen in the following table, which consists of a few specimen headings under one subject, and also contains some expansions of the primary form marks previously referred to.

## SPECIMEN EXTRACTS FROM SEQUENCE

- 63 (0 : 843) Novels relating to agriculture.  
63 (001) Optional.
- 63 (011) ) Scientific problems of agriculture.
- 63 (021) ) Major agricultural treatises.
- 63 (024) ) Popular agricultural treatises.
- 63 (031) ) Major agricultural encyclopedias.
- 63 (038) ) Agricultural glossaries, technical dictionaries.
- 63 (042) ) Agricultural lectures.
- 63 (05) ) Agricultural periodicals.
- 63 (058) ) Agricultural directories, etc.
- 63 (063) ) Agricultural congresses, etc.
- 63 (064) ) Agricultural exhibitions.
- 63 (071) ) Agricultural education.
- 63 (072) ) Agricultural experiment stations.
- 63 (074) ) Agricultural museums.
- 63 (075) ) Elementary agricultural text-books.
- 63 (079.3) ) Agricultural travels and missions.
- 63 (083.1) ) Agricultural recipes.
- 63 (084) ) Agricultural pictures and maps.
- 63 (09) ) General history of agriculture.
- 63 (254) ) Agriculture in Babylonia.
- 63 (42) ) Agriculture in England.
- 63 (42) "17" ) Agriculture in England in the eighteenth century.
- 63 "17" ) Agriculture in the eighteenth century.
- 63 — Not used here. It divides 63 (02).
- 63 : 537 ) Agriculture in relation to electricity.
- 63 : 54 ) Agricultural chemistry.
- 63 : 92 ) Biography of agriculturists (or 92 : 63). Used only between subdivisions.
- 63 —

63 A-Z	<i>Not used here.</i>
63003	Agricultural production and prices.
6301	<i>Not in use.</i>
631	Soils, etc.
632	Agricultural pests } etc., as in Dewey.

It will be seen that there is no difficulty in sorting cards thus marked, and that many points of view may be expressed.

Turning now to the efficiency of the marks, it would seem that one of their greatest advantages is that in some degree they may serve as an annotating shorthand, especially the expanded (01) to (09) and the 00 in the subject classification, and also in a lesser degree the language sign —. Suppose that we have some hundreds of general text-books on Chemistry all lumped under 540.2, which in the new marking becomes 54 (02), we can immediately make some evaluation of these by marking thus:

- 54 (021) Major text-books of chemistry.
- 54 (022) Medium text-books of chemistry.
- 54 (023) Rudimentary and popular chemistry.
- 54 (024) Chemical text-books for the use of special classes of persons; divided if necessary by :, thus
- 54 (024 : 63) Text-book of chemistry for use of agriculturists.
- 54 (0247) Juvenile chemical treatises.
- 54 (025) Chemical text-books in question and answer form.
- 54 (075) Elementary class text-books of chemistry.

By this sorting, involving the use of only one extra figure, we can render unnecessary all notes as to the general character of all "text-books" whether of Chemistry or any other subject. If it be desirable we may divide any of these divisions again by language, or we may leave them all under (02) with a language division, as:

- 54 (02) - 2 Text-books of chemistry written in English.
- 54 (02) - 4 Text-books of chemistry written in French.

The division (03) can also be divided into (031), (032) and (033), i.e., Major, Medium and Minor Encyclopedias, (034) being reserved for Dictionaries and Glossaries, and all of these can be divided by language if necessary.

The division (07), Education, etc., also lends itself well to marking which will often obviate the necessity for notes, while (08) when expanded to (081), etc., gives with one extra figure such useful divisions as Anthologies, Formularies, Receipts, Tables, Commercial Publications, Curiosa and Anecdotes, etc.

It is impossible, of course, to bring the whole of these expanded marks before you, but with respect to 00 and its use in classes 5, 6 and 7, there is no doubt but that the employment of these marks will save a great deal of annotation. Thus, books such as *The Dynamo or Researches on the Steam Engine*, which hitherto stood great risk of being dumped into (01) or (02) can now be classed and defined exactly, as for instance:

## SAMPLE GENERAL POINTS OF VIEW

631·12	Marine engine.
621·120012	" " theory and calculation.
621·120014	" " tests and trials.
621·120022	" " methods of manufacture.
621·120023	" " materials for manufacture of.
621·120025	" " special machines, etc., for making.
621·1200272	" " mounting and assembling.
621·120037	" " cost of manufacture.
621·120035	" " prices of.
621·120042	" " management of.
621·120043	" " inspection of.
621·120046	" " deterioration and accidents.
621·12005	" " fittings for.
621·12006	" " factories suited for making.
621·120072	" " marine engineers.

These are but a few examples showing how easily any point of view can be expressed with double advantage. The information given in the mark need not be repeated in a note; the mark serves also for books which would not otherwise receive any annotation, and from the classification point it is an advantage to bring books of similar character, e.g., tests, or costs, together. It may safely be said that every important point of view from which an article or book can be written is provided for in these expanded marks, and they have the merit of being, in the main, applicable throughout the whole portion of the classification which most needs definition.

Leaving these marks, we have next to glance at the changes and expansions introduced into the subject divisions. How great the expansion has been may be seen from the relative sizes of the two volumes. The advantage of this expansion does not reside only in the fact that we are provided with more detailed divisions; a more important advantage is that of the definition which the minor subheadings supply of the scope of their main head. Thus Dewey's 739 Bronzes, Brasses and Bric-a-brac, is shown by his index and by that alone to contain Art Goldsmithing, Manufacture of Jewellery, etc. But the Brussels Classification by its divisions indicates very clearly the scope of 739.

- 739·1 Goldsmithing.
- 739·2 Jewellery.
- 739·3 Art clocks.
- 739·4 Art iron-work.
- 739·5 Bronzes, art brass and pewter.
- 739·6 Art armour and weapons.
- 739·7 Art curios, trinkets and bric-a-brac.

We must not, however, pursue this point too far for fear of leading discussion towards the merits of the classification as such, whereas we are only dealing with methods as distinct from classification *per se*; and in any event a just appreciation of how far expansion has given clearer expression to Dewey's headings can only be obtained from a perusal of the Classification itself, a task which is obviously too great to be undertaken this even-

ing. The changes introduced into the schedules are, however, more to the point, because they are mainly due to the introduction of the marks which have already been described. For example:—

## CLASS NINE

DEWEY.	BRUSSELS.
900 History in general.	9 History.
910 Geography and travel.	91 Geography and travel.
913 Archaeology.	913 Archaeology.
914 Local geography.	92 Biography.
919 Biographies.	939 Genealogy and heraldry.
920 Biography.	920 Genealogy and heraldry.
929 Genealogy and heraldry.	930 Ancient history.
940 Modern history.	940 Modern history.
999	999

It will be seen that Dewey's 930-999 disappear, it being a rule not to use an abandoned number for a new subject. But History is now no longer split, and Geography and History are now perfectly parallel in arrangement:

- 9 (42) History of England; 91 (42) Description of England;
- 9 (73) History of United States; 91 (73) Description of United States,

and so on through the whole geographical series. Thus a reference can be made from History to Description and vice-versa in the most general terms, as *see also* corresponding divisions under 9 History or 91 Description and Travel.

In 920 Biography, instead of Dewey's certain fixed numbers, the whole arrangement becomes formal and all Dewey's numbers disappear, thus:—

- 92 ( ) Collective biographies, by countries.
- 92 ( ) Collective biographies, by period.
- 92 : Collective biographies, by categories of persons.
- 92 A-Z Individual biographies.

These, of course, may be combined, as

- 92 (42) Collective biographies of Englishmen.
- 92 (42) "17" Notable Englishmen of the eighteenth century.
- 92 "17" Biographies of the eighteenth century.
- 92 : 63 Biographies of agriculturists.
- 92 : 63 (42) Notable English agriculturists.
- 92 (Wagner) Individual (though individuals may be put to a class, e.g., Wagner to Musicians) as
- 92 : 78 (Wagner).

To take one other example. The nine divisions of 272, Religious Persecutions, disappear, and these numbers are left vacant, their function being performed by marks of place, time and relation. Thus in place of eight specific persecutions and one miscellaneous dumping section we have means of expressing every possible persecution in its proper order:—

- 272·6 becomes 272 (42) "153" English persecutions, A.D. 1550-1559.
- 272·8 becomes 272:286 Persecution of Baptists.
- 272:289·6 Persecution of Quakers.
- 272·9 becomes 272: to any sect or religion which is required.

No more need be said in order to prove that these marks have introduced profound modifications into the original Dewey, and that they are likely to tend towards exactitude of definition and simplicity in working. So ends this limited description of the Brussels Classification.

We come now to the last point, the need for definitions in classification practice and the possible assistance which the Brussels Classification may lend in this matter. In the matter of *definition* of headings we have already been greatly helped by the subdivision which has been carried out; but one other matter needs attention, the provision of adequate references and directions. The Brussels scheme is a bibliographical one, in which multiplicity of entry is of little consequence. To the librarian, however, economy of entry, so long as efficiency is not sacrificed, is vital financially; and even as a matter of convenience it is better to avoid writing cards under one number when the book itself is under another. To illustrate this point one subject may be quoted. There is a literature, not only on soap, on glycerine, on candles, as separate subjects but also combined, and naturally so, for they are essentially products of one industry. Price's glycerine is as well known as Price's soap or candles. Now let us take Dewey.

- 665 Oils, etc.
- 665<sup>1</sup> Candles.
- 668 Miscellaneous chemical industries.
- 668<sup>1</sup> Soap.
- 668<sup>2</sup> Glycerine.

Under Dewey each of those books which treat of the three subjects together will need to be entered in the catalog under three headings, but it can only be placed with one section, say Soap for preference. Then why not say so in print? Thus with a note 668<sup>1</sup> Soap [including books treating also of glycerine and candles], and two references 668<sup>2</sup> *see also* 668<sup>1</sup>, and 668<sup>1</sup> *see also* 668<sup>1</sup>, we have solved the whole difficulty. The arrangement of our books remains the same, but our catalog now says so, and with two standing references economizes two entries out of three for every book of this class, past, present and future; providing, of course, that the title of every soap book is filled out if it deals with the other subjects, but does not say so.

The Brussels Classification in some instances gives valuable help of this kind. For instance, detailed writings on Alcoholism may appear under—

- 343.57 Intemperance, Penal law.
- 351.761 Public morality—drink.
- 613.3 Use of drinks in hygiene.
- 613.8 Hygiene of nervous system.
- 615.821 Alcohol from the physiological point of view.

But under each of them appears a reference that 178 Morality and Temperance is considered the principal heading, and under 178 the above list of references appears.

Notes such as these afford great help in defining where a book treating of more than one detail of a subject should be placed, and may also tend towards economy of cataloging. The Brussels Classification, by reason of its amplitude of division, is eminently suitable for carrying a far greater number of these notes than it at present contains, and much could be done in this direction by librarians, as such, to render the Classification as valuable to librarians as it is to bibliographers. Such notes, though appended by preference to the official Brussels Classification, would be of value for consultation in connection with any other.

The paper was followed by an interesting discussion, marked by appreciation alike of Mr. Hopwood's paper, the Dewey system, and the Brussels classification, which discussion is printed in full in the *Record*.

#### THE ART OF LEATHER MAKING\*

THERE are three kinds of animals which give us our leather for bookbinding, sheep, cow and goat. These are divided into several kinds and tannages and we will begin with them in order.

Sheep are divided into two kinds, the wool sheep and the hair sheep. The wool sheep is such as our native sheep. Wool sheep are not the best for leather as they are grown principally for the wool and a good wool-bearing animal usually has poor skin. Wool sheepskins are customarily put through either the shumac or bark tannage. Shumac sheep are excellent for bookbinding, but little used. It is a strong tannage, takes a good color and is very long lived. Shumac comes from Sicily and is imported into this country in large quantities. Shumac sheepskins are used mostly for shoe work, though quite a little used for embossed work for bookbinding. Skivers, which are only the grain of the skin, i.e., the outside part of the skin separated by splitting from the flesh side, are also tanned by Shumac tannage, though they can also be tanned by the bark tannage, especially when used for pass-books, etc.

The bark tannage in sheep is used in the bookbinding trade for Law Sheep and some roans. This makes it one of the most used leathers in the bookbinding trade. It does not wear very well, however, being very soft and in a few years crumbles and breaks off whenever touched. These skins have really no oil in them and when it is possible it is always well to give them a little oil or vaseline. Neat's-foot, castor or sweet oil are the best oils. Roans are simply made from bark sheep and colored, then given some grain.

\*Part of address delivered to Association of Employing Bookbinders of New York City.

*Hair Sheep*

The hair sheep is a peculiar animal. We have none around here and if we did we would probably call it a goat. It is a cross between the goat and sheep. It usually grows in mountainous places and the principal places that it comes from are India, China, South America, and Africa, the very best coming from India and South America. The larger part of hair skins is put into the Chrome tannage and called cabretta, being used for shoe work both in blacks and colors. A hair sheepskin has a very fine grain and a very strong fibre, so that when it is put through the Chrome tannage, which in itself is very strong, the leather, even though a sheep, becomes very valuable and is sold all the way from 10 to 30 c. per ft. Chrome leathers are never used for bookbinding because they are very soft and will not take any grain like morocco.

*Vegetable Tannage*

The best of vegetable tannage is the India sheep, and this will be noted later. Sheepskins are also put into alum tannages and used for gloves and soft belts, but these are never used for bookbinding.

*Cowhides*

Regarding bookbinding Cowhide, either just simply the grain is used and called a buffing, or else it is split a little heavier and called Cowhide. This makes the difference in cost between buffings and bookbinders' cowhide. Cowhides in general are split into two or three skins: the grain, the middle split, and the bottom split. When done this way the grain is used for bookbinding, the second split for patent leather or buffing, the third for any old finish that will bring up the price. Of course there are different ways of treating cowhides. In some the hide is finished as a whole without splitting, but very seldom; others make just one splitting and sometimes three, leaving four separate hides. The only trouble with buffing or cowhide is that they break easily and in a few years crumble to pieces.

Calf is, of course, the young cow, and as this leather is not so old, being a finer, stronger grain, it will give much longer wear. The only trouble with calf is that bookbinders use a poor tannage and to get the right shades the skins are bleached, which also takes from its strength. If it were possible to use the calf skins in the Chrome tannage that your shoes are made from, you would hear no longer the cry that calfskin bound books give out so quickly.

*Goat*

Goat skins are also tanned in the various tannages. Chrome-tanned goat is probably the best leather made and the greatest manufactured; used wholly for shoe work. The vegetable-tanned goat, of which the India goat is the principal one, we note with the India sheep. These are the two leathers I know

the most about and probably the two largest used in the bookbinding trade.

*India Sheep and Goat*

India sheep and goat such as are used for bookbinding come from India all tanned. Native here, there and everywhere, as they kill their sheep and goats, dry them in the sun with any preservative, such as salt, as they may have. These skins finally reach the tanneries, where they are tanned by the old native tannage, which has been in use no one knows how long. Each tanner has a little different method, but in the main they are all the same. They come to this country in large bales. Each bale is mixed, containing different grades which range from the very finest to the very worst. These skins can tell quite a history. Here is a small skin, one of the smallest I have ever seen measuring only one foot. The grain is very fine and would make an excellent leather. Here is one of the most pitiful skins I have ever seen. It is probably from an unborn animal, or one just born, and the poor little fellow starved to death. You can see where the ribs show right through the skin, every rib plainly marked with a black streak and the backbone showing plainly. This large, heavy skin is from an old bull goat, which has seen many years of fighting. His skin is all wrinkled with age, hardened with exposure. This is the way one can read their history. Some are battle-scarred, some sick and dying with disease. Here, for instance, is one born in the early spring in some dirty, loathsome place. No care was given to it, it was sickly and feeble, and as the heat came on it grew weaker and weaker. Flies and bugs came, biting the poor animal too feeble to drive them away, until finally it died, starved, sick, and bitten to death. They are not all like this, however, for here I have a fine, plump skin, one from a well fed, well cared for animal, one which did not die from any carelessness but was killed right in its prime for food, and here I can say this is the kind of skin you should use but do not always get. In fact you seldom ask for it. Your idea of a good skin is a large one. You don't realize that a large skin means an old animal, hard, wrinkled and dry. Your main idea is, will it cut seven or eight covers. It it cuts eight, that brings my average down from 15 c. to 12 c. Yet the larger skin you want the poorer one you get, for you must realize that not only is it hard and dry, but also that in its many years it has had more chances to get scratched, by brush and briars, has been in more fights, has been branded two or three times, and been sick many more times, and that it is so old that it dies a natural death. So I would advise you that, while it may not be quite so profitable, try to buy smaller, finer skins if you are trying to bind books that will wear.

Did you ever stop and think of the number

of animals slaughtered every year? It is very easy to say ten dozen skins or, as we put it, we make over 300 dozen per day; but it seems another thing if instead of the ten dozen we should say 120 sheep, or instead of 300 dozen a day say 3600 sheep or goat, and when one multiplies that by 300 days you can easily see the immense number of animals necessary to keep bookbinders and shoe men busy. Then when you see that we are only one of many, that there are manufacturers for the shoe trade who turn out three or four times a day what we do, you see why it is necessary to scour the uttermost parts of the earth for skins.

The India sheep is very similar to the India goat and, as said before, many people call it a goat. It is very strong, does not rub or scar easily, and is one of the most valuable for bookbinding purposes.

We have recently been selling this stock for law book work and I wish to read what the Worcester Law Library in their annual report says about our leather for this purpose. The only mistake in the report is that when the writer uses the term India goat it should read India sheep. "We have again taken up on a large scale the repairing of our reports, and during this winter have done 172 volumes of our American State Reports at an average cost of 50 c. per volume. These were repaired according to the specifications given in our sixth annual report. We have had a quantity of India goat skins tanned for us by Benj. N. Moore & Sons, of Boston, at the cost of \$12 per dozen. Some of these had a pebble grain, but the larger quantity were perfectly smooth. In over 30 years' experience in library binding we have not seen any perfectly plain Morocco with absolutely no grain. We were so well pleased with this smooth finish that the library has ordered five dozen more for general work. The fiber is tough and strong, the tint is that of pearly white, but like all these skins, either sheep or goat, turning to various shades of tan with age and use. The cost per skin is no more than sheep, and we have begun to use it in our regular binding work. We shall substitute this  $\frac{3}{4}$  India goat for half and full calf and sheep on all our sets of periodicals, reports, and cases. Even the best calf and sheep which we have been able to obtain is not as durable a binding as this goat." I would further say that this library puts vaseline on these skins, which darkens them to a beautiful shade and increases greatly their wearing qualities.

#### *Preparation of skins*

Now that we have sorted our skins, we can go ahead with the finishing. I will take you through our factory beginning with the very beginning.

The skins, to begin with, still have more or less loose flesh. This must be taken off. Shaving skins used to be done wholly by

hand, and while it was a profitable job for the operator it was a back-breaking operation. Skins are now done by machines. The wet skin is put into a machine arranged so that a sharp, many-knifed roll turns rapidly while the operator slides the skins in and out as seems necessary, the knife all the time raised and lessened in pressure cuts off the loose flesh.

As the skins are more or less dirty and contain more or less tanning material they are carefully washed in big paddle wheels. This takes out the dirt. Sometimes it is necessary to give these skins a little shumac, especially if to be used for shoe work, as shumac is always good where an enduring leather is wanted.

Now for the coloring. We have three different methods. The first and most universal is to put 20-40 dozen skins into a big hollow wheel or drum fitted with small sticks or pins which, as the wheel turns round and round, separate the skins from each other so that each skin gets its proper share of color. Coloring matter is thrown into these wheels as is necessary. It is heated to the temperature necessary to penetrate the skins. Sometimes it is necessary to put in a bottom color first, then add another and then another as each color works in as is necessary to produce the desired results. This method colors the skin on both sides.

Another way to color is by hand. Skins are spread wet upon a table and a foundation color rubbed in by swab, brush, etc., is worked in. Then other colors or blocking material usually is worked in by hand until the same color is arrived at that you would get by coloring in the wheel, but at a much larger expense.

Another way is coloring to obtain marble effects. The wet skins are rolled up into a round ball, each skin carefully arranged so that no very large part of a skin is hidden in the folds. This ball is then dropped into a bucket. The color, of course, takes only on the edges, the folds keeping the color out. This produces a beautiful coloring or marble effect, and is somewhat similar to the treeing of calf.

The skins when taken from the coloring wheel are put out. Over a low, slanting bench, the skins are laid flat and men with glass slickers press out the skin in various directions, pressing out all the surplus coloring material and smoothing the skins out perfectly flat. This is a very necessary operation, for if the old tan ripples are not worked out at this time they never will be. We also have a machine which will do this work. This pushes the skins up between two rollers working in the opposite way from which the skins come toward them. This, however, is used on cheaper work, as the hand work does a little better work, though at a much greater expenses.

There are two ways of drying. One to hang

up in the hot room on nails, the other to tack out on boards. The latter one is the usual way for book work, as the stretch must all be taken out and the skins left perfectly flat. In heat of about 90-100 degrees it takes about one day to dry properly. Drying in heat cannot be done on sheepskins, as they would become brittle.

From this point our methods differ as to finishing. It all depends whether the proper color has been reached, whether a dull or bright finish is wanted, so that instead of following a special way I will describe the different machines and tell just why and how they are used.

As some leathers are wanted very soft and exactly opposite to book stock, we have what we call a staking machine. This is done by a machine which opens its jaws as it moves forward, grasps the skin and as the operator holds it against the stationary part of the machine, the jaws gradually leave go, stretching the skin at all points until the leather is nice and soft.

Oftentimes it is necessary to give the skin a little more color to fill the pores up a little, especially if the stock is made brighter. This is of the utmost importance to bookbinders, for the same stuff we put on our leathers at this time is what every bookbinder should wash his books with. Boil a little flaxseed in water, then add a little milk to this mixture and you will have a fine effect if this is put on the books before ironing, allowing full time to dry.

There are three different ways of giving the leather a grain or the morocco finish, as we call it.

The best way, of course, is by graining it up naturally without giving it any false grain. This is done by a cork board when the skin is wet. The grain of the skin is turned to the grain and then pushed backward and forward in eight ways, turning the skin each time. It is impossible to describe graining and you cannot fully understand until you see it done. Nevertheless, this method throws up a beautiful grain and makes more or less regular morocco figure. Heavy skins throw up a large grain, light weight ones show a small, fine grain. To keep this grain in so that it will not pull out, the skins are hung up in the heat and dried. This, of course, makes them hard and stiff and it is necessary to go through exactly the same method, only with the skin dry instead of wet. This keeps the former grain and makes the skin soft and pliable. Another good way to do where prices enter the question is to take the skins from the dry room, wet them and put them under a jig roll. This is a small steel roll about six inches long, all cut with indentations, so that the roll under great pressure on a wet skin gives the skin a pebbled or morocco figure. This also must be dried in, then wet down and hand grained just exactly as the natural grain skin. This gives a beautiful regular morocco

grain that will not pull out or flatten and it is done at no deterioration of the leather itself.

The poorest way, though much used and really the best known among bookbinders, is the embossing. You all probably are acquainted with this kind of work, so I will describe only the large one we have in our factory. It is a big fellow, holding a plate four feet wide. It will do a small skin with one impression and a large skin with two. The objectionable feature in embossing is that to keep the figure in it is necessary to use heat, and a lot of it. This injures the fibers and the grain, leaving the skin with an unnatural grain. Of course this may be broken up more or less by dry graining, but this only makes the grain pull out very easily. No good work should ever be embossed. It is only fit for sheepskins or skivers when no other method will do, or else for very poor skins which will not look good when finished in either of the two other ways. You have now the three different ways of giving the skin a grain. It can be made bright at any time during these processes of graining by glazing. This is simply friction brought out under intense pressure and by the glass roll moving very fast over the skin.

The leather, no matter how finished, is ready for splitting. This can be done any weight desired. While it aids in the making of the book, split leather will not wear so many years as unsplit. The fibers are cut right in halves, and as the flesh part of a skin is its strength, so by splitting you lose these two qualities. Unsplit leathers would cost more than split, the work and cost of making the book would be greater, and so unsplit leather, even though it be the best, is very seldom used on morocco, though on book or India sheep the reverse is true.

FRED N. MOORE,  
B. N. Moore & Sons Co., Boston, Mass.

#### ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY NEW BUILDING

THE jury of five entrusted with the selection of the best design for the new central library building in St. Louis met on June 3, and from the plans submitted by nine competing architectural firms chose that of Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York City. The jury consisted of two representatives of the Library Board, Mr. John F. Lee, chairman of the building committee, and Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, state librarian of New York, and three architects chosen by the nine competitors, Messrs. Walter Cook and Philip Sawyer, of New York, and Frank M. Day, of Philadelphia. The competing drawings bore no distinguishing marks save numbers; by these alone they were known to the jury until the decision had been reached. Mr. Crunden, the librarian, was present at this meeting, this being his first participation in library affairs since his illness.

### THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE outlook for the San Francisco Public Library never seemed brighter than it did on the 17th of April, 1906. It enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community at large; its income was sufficient for its needs and was increasing yearly with the steadily growing assessment roll of the municipality; a site had been purchased for the new central library and bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 had been voted for the purpose of erecting a building. The staff was well organized, enthusiastic and efficient. The outlook for the future seemed altogether reassuring. Before the sun set on the following day the aspect of things was completely changed. The insignificance of man and his works when confronted by the mighty forces of nature was indelibly impressed on our senses. Ruin and devastation was visible in all directions. The results of years of patient labor and upbuilding were swept away in a night. The library was practically reduced to the level on which it had started 27 years before. The main library, two branch libraries, two deposit stations and the bindery where some 2000 volumes were in process were completely destroyed. Four branches remained, but even these suffered severe losses from the general devastation of homes where library books were for the time being. Of an aggregate of 166,000 volumes barely 25,000 escaped destruction. All catalogs, accession lists and other records were lost along with the rest of the tools and apparatus of a modern library. In fact, there were no impediments, no incumbrances, in the way to prevent taking an entirely fresh start.

After the fire the McCreery branch, the largest of those remaining, was selected as headquarters, and the work of improvising machinery and setting it in motion was immediately undertaken. No staff ever worked harder or under more trying conditions than did this one, necessarily reduced in number by more than one-half. Records of the books remaining were replaced, and new books were quickly ordered and made available for use. The branch collections were reinforced, and the work of accumulating a new central library has gone on without interruption.

Owing to the vast destruction of taxable property, the library's income for the year 1906-07 was reduced about one-third and further troubles arose from complications with the insurance companies, as a result of which only a portion of the insurance carried by the library has as yet been collected. It was fortunate, however, in having a good balance to its credit at the time of the fire, and therewith has been enabled to make considerable purchases of books, besides meeting all other expenses.

The accompanying illustration shows the front elevation of the building now in course

of construction on the Van Ness avenue site, which was purchased before the fire as the location for the central library. The building will have stack accommodations for 90,000 volumes and is designed to serve as the home for the library for several years, until the bonds already mentioned are sold and a permanent building has been erected. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the restoration of the library to its former standard as rapidly as possible, and with the clearing of the municipal atmosphere the prospect has much for encouragement.

### THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

THE investigation into the affairs of the Virginia State Library, it will be recalled, resulted in two reports, both acquitting Mr. Kennedy of wrongdoing, the majority report advocating his retention, the minority report advocating the acceptance of the resignation which he had proffered, on the ground that the internal relations within the library made his retention impracticable. The term of Mr. Charles V. Meredith on the State Library Board expired in June, and his re-election by the State Board of Education was understood to turn upon his attitude in supporting Mr. Kennedy. The Board of Education elected in his place Mr. Edmund Pendleton, editor of the Richmond *Journal*, whose term began July 1st. It was understood at once that this election meant a severance of the relations of Mr. Kennedy with the state library, and Mr. Kennedy again proffered his resignation. The new library board met July 6th and devoted its first session to the question of the state librarianship. Mr. Patteson proposed that Mr. Kennedy's resignation be accepted "at the pleasure of the board," whereupon Mr. Pendleton, the new member, promptly proposed a substitute, that it be accepted "at once," and by Mr. Pendleton's vote the previous decision was reversed and the resignation accepted at once by a vote of 3 to 2. It had been understood, both within and without the state, that there was a question of "politics" involved in the matter, but it was also evident that the condition of things within the state library, especially as regards its personnel, had reached an *impasse*. Apart from all question of where the fault lay, said the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* of July 8, "it had long been apparent that harmony and peaceful organization under the existing management was an impossibility. Distrust, recrimination and wordy bickerings were the order of the day, and the public service suffered in consequence to such an extent that Mr. Kennedy's resignation was the best possible solution." The *Times-Dispatch* adds: "This was a most unfortunate condition, for in all other respects Mr. Kennedy has made a most valuable and efficient librarian. During his term of office the scope and usefulness of

the library were carried to an extent which had been without precedent in Virginia. A new idea of the purposes and uses of a library was created, and the public benefited in consequence. The pity is that any change became necessary."

There were many candidates for the successionship, but the board unanimously elected Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, of Hampden-Sidney College, a Virginian who has held the post of professor of English and history and librarian of that college, and is a son of its former president.

Dr. McIlwaine immediately accepted the appointment, and on the morning of July 8 was formally inducted into office, when Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Patteson, of the executive committee, escorted him to the state library and introduced to him the members of the staff. It is stated in the Richmond press that the new librarian will have the cordial support of the staff, and Dr. McIlwaine has stated that he had no intention of making changes until he could see what was being done, and that he would be governed wholly by the results of his observations. The staff, it is suggested, has now an opportunity to prove its loyalty to the state library interests by cordial support of the new head. Dr. McIlwaine's selection seems to have given general satisfaction, as suggested by press comments throughout the state, and he has promptly entered upon the task of taking up the threads of the plans projected by Mr. Kennedy.

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

We take the following from the Louisville (Ky.) *Times* of June 11, 1907:

"Mrs. W. L. Collins, the well-known poet, author and composer, will be a candidate for state librarian before the coming General Assembly of Kentucky. She was the contending candidate for the last nomination.

"Mrs. Collins (formerly Miss Emma Gowdy) is a native of Campbellsville, Taylor county, and is the widow of a well-known turfman and livestock broker, who was exceedingly popular throughout the state. He was a life-long resident of Franklin county, and was always a Democrat, staunch and true, an untiring party worker.

Mrs. Collins' father, Hon. A. F. Gowdy, several times represented Taylor and Green counties in the Legislature. Mr. Gowdy was a prominent Knight Templar. He joined the Frankfort Commandery in 1847, and was one of the first Masons in the state.

"Mrs. Collins is the niece of Sister Lucina, of Nazareth, who is the most interesting woman in the Catholic world to-day, being (in point of time) the oldest "sister" in the world, and the first to celebrate her golden jubilee, and then her diamond jubilee several years ago.

Mrs. Collins is a charming woman, handsome, talented and highly accomplished, and has won fame by her poems, stories and musical compositions. A college graduate (with the degree of A.B.), brilliant and attractive, with a true nobility of character which wins for her the highest respect and admiration of all who know her, she is in every way qualified for the position which she seeks.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION "LIBRARY WEEK"

THE New York Library Association will hold its 17th annual meeting as usual the last week in September, spending "Library Week" in the Catskills, at "The Rexmere," Stamford, N. Y. Rates for board and room have been fixed at from \$12.00 to \$18.00 a week and \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day for those remaining less than a week.

Stamford, which was settled by people from Stamford, Conn., from which it was named, is one of the highest points in the Catskills, with an elevation of 1800 feet, and unsurpassed mountain scenery.

#### HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

"The Rexmere," under the management of S. E. Churchill, is one of the most attractive of hotels, with several small lakes to add to its attractiveness, and other excellent accommodations. As rooms will be assigned by the hotel management in the order of application, the advantage of an immediate application is apparent. There will be free transportation to and from the depot to "The Rexmere."

The free use of the golf links and tennis courts has been tendered the Association during Library Week. This part of the Catskills is celebrated for its beautiful walks and drives, Mt. Utsayantha, a crag which rises directly from the village streets to a height of 1500 feet, being one of the principal objective points. The town has an observatory from which many square miles of mountain territory may be seen, with the cities of Albany and Schenectady in the distance.

#### ROUTES AND RATES

Trains are scheduled to leave New York at 11.20 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., arriving at Stamford at 5.30 p.m. and 6.38 p.m. respectively.

Further particulars concerning routes and rates will appear later in the circular sent out to members or may be obtained by applying to Theresa Hitchler, secretary, Brooklyn Public Library, 23 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### PROGRAM

The principal papers will be on the following subjects:

Normal School Work: Report on the Committee of Normal Schools, by Miss Mary W. Plummer.

Library instruction in Normal Schools, by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall.

Remarks by representative of Commissioner of Education (Mr. Downing).

Libraries in the public schools of Manhattan, by Mr. Claude G. Leland.

Remarks on the work of the New York Public Library with the schools, by Mrs. A. J. Denley.

Work of the State library, by Mr. Edwin H. Anderson.

Some recent books of an interesting type, by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, followed by discussion.

#### ROUND TABLES

There will be two Round Tables, one on Library work with children, conducted by Miss Clara W. Hent, Superintendent of Work with children in the Brooklyn Public Library, and one on The Physical care of books, conducted by Miss Rose G. Murray, of the Springfield Public Library, to which we hope all kinds of libraries and librarians will contribute in the discussions.

The final evening session will be one of business, as usual, and will serve also as an opportunity for impromptu discussion of "what lies uppermost." Any member wishing to have a given subject discussed is invited to submit it beforehand, for consideration to the President, and, if time allows, arrangements will be made for bringing it before the Association at this meeting.

The office's of the Association are: Walter L. Brown, Buffalo Public Library, President; J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, Vice-president; Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library, Secretary; Edwin W. Gaillard, New York Public Library, Treasurer.

### American Library Association

*President:* Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

*Secretary:* J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

*Executive officer:* E. C. Hovey, A. L. A. headquarters, 34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

#### SESSION OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

\* The Executive Board of the American Library Association will meet at "The Rexmere" during Library Week.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

*Notice to librarians and children's librarians:* At the business meeting of the Children's Librarians' Section it was moved and carried that librarians be asked to send copies of all lists on children's reading to the chairman of the section at the time of issue.

These lists to be turned over eventually to the A. L. A. All children's librarians are asked to send their names and present addresses to the secretary.

*Officers:* chairman, Miss Hannah Ellis, Public Library, Madison, Wis.; secretary, Miss Mary E. Dousman, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

### State Library Commissions

#### WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The sixth biennial report, for 1905-06, appears a year late. A comparison of its statistics with those in previous reports shows a uniformly steady growth in the library field of the state in regard to both numerical growth and efficiency of service.

During the eleven years since the commission was established the number of public libraries has increased from 28 to 142, and the number of separate buildings from 3 to 61. In 1895 there were no traveling libraries in the state; in 1906 there were 618 such libraries containing 30,747 books and supplying 454 stations. Yet more remains to be done than has been accomplished.

The average number of books per each 100 of the population is 58, yet "there are scores of communities whose average supply is pitifully insufficient. There are a million residents of the state who have access to no libraries except those they have in their homes."

"The surprising growth of many of the smaller communities constantly adds to the total of communities without a library. It is the definite policy of the commission to discourage the creation of new libraries in places whose means are insufficient to properly equip or maintain them."

In these smaller communities, says the report, the same result can be reached more economically and with greater efficiency by means of a combination of the reading room and an enlarged traveling library. When growth and resources warrant, this arrangement can be converted readily into a public library.

The activities of the commission have a wide scope. The system of traveling libraries already referred to includes many study club libraries turned over by the Federation of Women's Clubs, eight American history libraries contributed by the Wisconsin Historical Society, and several children's libraries, as well as 171 groups of books in German, Norwegian, Polish and Bohemian.

Advisory service is given in the establishment and operation of public libraries, as well as in the planning of buildings. Sessions of the library school are held both in winter and summer.

Two clearing houses are maintained for the benefit of the libraries—one of periodicals and one of public documents. Data bearing on current topics of legislation are gathered, classified and indexed for the use of members of the legislature and state officers.

The statistics given as to the public libraries of the state are full and clearly arranged.

## Library Clubs

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

*President:* Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Public Library, Brimfield.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary E. Robinson, Palmer.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Free Public Library, Oxford.

The Bay Path library club held its annual meeting in the Damon Memorial building in Holden, on June 27, with a large attendance. The morning session opened with a brief address of welcome by Prof. A. K. Learned, secretary of the board of trustees, who has also been principal of the high school for over 20 years. Mr. Gale expressed the hospitality of the library, and the town, and the welcome was responded to by Miss Tarbell, president of the club.

### ROUND TABLE

A round table discussion followed, some of the subjects being "Open shelves," "The selection of books," "The vanishing of books," and "The circulation of books." After luncheon in the Congregational church the afternoon session was opened with a paper by Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector of the libraries of Connecticut, upon "Some of the opportunities of the country librarian," showing how the librarian may interest young people in nature study of all kinds in other ways besides placing books on the shelves.

### REFERENCE WORK IN SMALL LIBRARIES

Robert K. Shaw, reference librarian of the Worcester Free Public Library, spoke on "Reference work in small libraries." In connection with his paper he presented a list of 25 magazines suitable for a small library, as follows: *Atlantic, American Magazine, Century, Harper's, McClure's, New England, Scribner's, St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, Harper's Weekly, Bookman, Nation* (or *Literary Digest*), *Outlook, Review of Reviews, (or World's Work)*, *Ladies' Home Journal, Harper's Bazaar, School Review, Educational Review, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific American and Supplement, Engineering Magazine (or Cassier's), Birds and Nature (or Bird-lore), Garden Magazine, Craftsman, Outing.* He also suggested a few reference books as desirable for small libraries.

After a vote of thanks had been extended to the trustees of the library and the librarian, Mrs. Addie Holden, and to the women of the Congregational church, the meeting adjourned.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers of the club were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Miss M. Anna Tarbell of Brimfield; vice-presidents Dr. Louis N. Wilson of Clark University and Miss Mabel E. Knowlton of Shrewsbury; secretary, Miss May E. Robinson of Palmer; treasurer, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller of Oxford.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

#### SUMMER SESSION

THE tenth session of the Summer School, June 5-July 17, opened with an attendance of 39 students, 37 of whom entered for the whole course and 2 (from Albany libraries) for a partial course. This is the largest Summer School ever held at the New York State Library, and seems to justify the return, this year, to the general course, in lieu of the special courses given in 1903-05. This will therefore be offered next year, but if the demand warrants it, an attempt will be made to arrange short highly specialized courses for more advanced students.

The attendance by states was as follows:

New York 33, Massachusetts 2, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 1, Tennessee 1, and Texas 1.

Miss Corinne Bacon, instructor in classification, cataloguing, accession, shelf and loan work in the regular school, was in charge.

Seventy-eight lectures were given and two seminars held, 46 of which required from two to four hours technical work in connection with the lecture. The subjects were as follows:

Cataloging 19, Miss Bacon.

Classification and book numbers 13, Miss Hawkins.

Organization and administration 8, Miss Freeman.

Reference 7, Mr. Wyer.

Binding 1, Mr. Wyer.

Order, accession and shelf work 3, Miss Bacon.

Loan systems 2, Miss Bacon.

Trade bibliography 3, Mr. Biscoe.

Rooms and fittings 3, Mr. Eastman.

Book selection:

Principles of Book selection 1, Miss Bacon.

Aids in book selection 1, Miss Bacon.

Publishers 2, Miss Wheeler.

N. Y. Best book list 1, Miss Wheeler.

Selection of children's books 3, Miss Hunt.

Book buying 1, Mr. Peck.

Book mending 1, Miss Murray.

Essentials in work with children 1, Miss Hunt.

Story telling 1, Miss Eaton.

Facts not mentioned in annual reports 1, Mr. Peck.

New York State Education Department and State Library 1, Mr. Anderson.

Work of the Division of Educational Extension 1, Mr. Eastman.

Work of the Division of Visual Instruction 1, Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Wyer gave the opening and Miss Bacon the closing talk. Miss Wheeler gave an interesting lecture on Albany. The two seminars were conducted by Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Wyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson gave an informal

reception for the school, just before it closed, at their home on South Pine Ave.

The following students passed the examination and received certificates:

Barrows, Grace A., general assistant High School Library, Jamestown, N. Y.  
Boethe, Carrie St. John, assistant Bond St. Branch New York Public Library.

Buttler, Robert Van Arsdale, assistant librarian Rutgers College Library.

Caird, Ada Elizabeth, general assistant Webster Branch New York Public Library.

Charles, Adrienne Bruton, assistant Circulating Dept. New York Public Library.

Cook, William T., under appointment to Y. M. C. A. Library, Albany.  
Denton, Louise, librarian Oyster Bay, N. Y. Free Library.

Dixon, Edna Adelia, assistant Yorkville Branch New York Public Library.

Estwick, Lillian May, general assistant Webster Branch New York Public Library.

Evans, Sarah Maud, assistant Muhlenberg Branch New York Public Library.

Foshay, Florence Elizabeth, assistant New York Public Library.

Fouts, Elwood Leigh, first assistant Baylor University Library (Waco, Texas).

Hagerty, Nan, assistant New York Public Library.

Haines, Jessie Mary, librarian Polytechnic Preparatory School Library, Brooklyn.

Haugh, Irene Elizabeth, assistant St. George Branch New York Public Library.

Ivimey, Faith L., assistant Circulating Dept. New York Public Library.

Jamison, Julia, assistant Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn.

Knight, Jennie L., librarian in charge Clark College Library, Worcester, Mass.

McGann, Margaret Agnes, assistant Richards Library, Warrensburg, N. Y.

Martin, Mabelle Alice, assistant High School Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

Meulendyke, Marie J., librarian King's Daughters' Free Library, Palmyra, N. Y.

Miller, Mary C., assistant New York Public Library.

Mudge, Helen Louise, assistant Olean, N. Y., Public Library.

Niles, Mary West, librarian Hay Memorial Library, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Power, Leonore G., assistant Harlem Library Branch New York Public Library.

Robinson, Elizabeth P., assistant Schenectady, N. Y., Public Library.

Rockwood, Eunice Louise, first assistant Olean, N. Y., Public Library.

Scharfenberg, Mary Margaret, librarian Brewster Library, Brewster, N. Y.

Stevenson, Luella M., assistant reference librarian Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa.

Thorne, Katharene Rogers, general assistant Yorkville Branch New York Public Library.

Twitchell, Julia E., assistant Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Mass.

Ulrich, Carolyn Farquhar, junior assistant Saratoga Branch Brooklyn Public Library.  
Van Benschoten, Margaret Morgan, junior assistant Williamsburgh Branch Brooklyn Public Library.

#### SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Southern Library School has been incorporated under the name of the Library Training School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, the incorporators believing that the new name will more closely identify the work of the school with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, of which it is a part.

The faculty for the coming year will consist of Miss Anne Wallace director, Miss Julia T. Rankin, Mrs. Percival Sneed, Miss Elfrida Everhart, Miss Anna May Stevens.

The class for 1908 was selected by competitive examination on June 8, and the following applicants were successful:

Anne Angier, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Julia Dillon, Augusta, Ga.

Cara Hutchins, Atlanta.

Jessie Hutchinson, Atlanta.

Alberta Malone, Atlanta.

Mildred Mell, Athens.

Frances Newman, Atlanta.

Mary Pettigrew, Tryon, N. C.

Anne O. Shivers, Montevallo, Ala.

Martha Wilkins, Atlanta.

Owing to the fact that Miss Shivers has decided to go to Pratt, another examination will be held in September, to fill the vacancy.

The course of study for the coming year is practically the same. While especial attention is being given to the administration of a small library, as the majority of our graduates become organizers or librarians of small libraries, the course in cataloging enables our graduates to take positions in the catalog departments of large libraries, as evidenced by the fact that the Library of Congress and Yale University have our graduates in their catalog department.

The following is a list of the graduates and the positions which they hold:

#### CLASS OF 1906

Eloise Alexander, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.

Florence Bradley, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.

Carrie L. Dailey, cataloger, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

Mattie G. Bibb, assistant, Public Library, Montgomery, Ala. (Resigned, married in April, 1907, to Mr. W. E. Edmondson, of Anniston, Ala.)

Marion C. Bucher, librarian, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

Lila May Chapman, after having organized the Carnegie Library of Ensley, Ala., is now librarian of the Carnegie Library of Corsicana, Texas.

Jessie Hopkins, after having organized the Public Library of Wilmington, N. C., is

now 1st assistant in the Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.  
 Mary Martin, after having organized the library of Guilford College, N. C., is now assistant librarian of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.  
 Sara Marypenny, in catalog section of the Library of Congress.  
 Louise McMaster, librarian of Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

## CLASS OF 1907

Ethel Everhart, substitute in Carnegie Library of Atlanta.  
 Lena Holderby, assistant in Carnegie Library of Atlanta.  
 Hortense Horne, will not engage in library work.  
 Rosalie Howell, will not engage in library work (now in Europe).  
 Mary Lambie, assistant, Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa.  
 Constance Kerschner, cataloger in Library of Yale University.  
 Claire Moran, organizer, Carnegie Library, Bessemer, Ala.  
 Susan Simonton, organizer, Carnegie Library, Montezuma, Ga.  
 Nan Strudwick, assistant librarian in Library of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
 Eva Wrigley, organizer, Carnegie Library, Columbus, Ga.  
 Maud McIver, substitute in Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

## WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE last weeks of the schools saw the regular courses of the year in cataloging, reference, and book selection finished, while the special courses of the spring term in administration, book-buying and ordering, editions, public documents, children's work, bibliography, printing, buildings and equipment, and history of books and libraries were successfully completed. Special lectures were given by Miss Schaffner of the Legislative Reference Department on the Library and Social Service, by Miss Ellis, children's librarian, Madison Public Library, and by Dr. F. J. Turner, Dr. W. H. Price, and Prof. W. B. Cairns of the University of Wisconsin, each lecturing on the bibliography of his special subject—American history, Political economy, and American literature. The lectures on the best books in their chosen fields, given by members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin from time to time during the year were a most valuable part of the course, affording lists of books selected and evaluated by authorities. Miss Mabel Prentiss, Library organizer for California, and J. F. Daniels, librarian of the State Agricultural College, Colorado, who visited the Commission en route to and from the A.L.A., both addressed the school, to the great pleasure and profit of the class.

Final examinations were given in some of the courses, and special exercises were required in others. Every student had to prepare a bibliography upon an assigned subject, the subjects covered being, Manual training, Government ownership of railroads, Speakers, Peace and peace conferences, Parcels post, Postal saving banks, Chinese and Japanese exclusion, Eight hour day, Employer's liability, Earthquakes, Toasts and after dinner speeches. Floor plans and sketches of special furniture in the laboratory libraries were submitted for the final work in the course on building and equipment.

Several pleasant social events made the closing days of the year long to be remembered; Miss Hazeltine and Mrs. Sawyer were at home for an evening early in June, when accounts of the Asheville conference were given by the members of the faculty and the three students who attended. Mrs. Wm. F. Allen gave a delightful garden party one June afternoon in honor of the school. The class invited the faculty to a farewell supper on the last Monday evening. Following the supper, Miss Elliott and Miss Miller entertained with a most unique and enjoyable party.

The closing exercises were held on Tuesday evening, June 18, in the large lecture room of the school. Judge Pereles of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Library Commission, gave an interesting account of the Commission and its work, and Miss Hazeltine, preceptor, spoke briefly on the foundation and purpose of the school, and the meaning of library training. Dean Birge of the University of Wisconsin gave the address of the evening. His admirable presentation of the library as related to the sociological movements of the day defined the broader meaning of library work and was a most fitting message to the class for the beginning of new duties. The class was presented by the Preceptor to Mr. Legler, the Director of the school, who made a most happy address of congratulation and encouragement, and gave the certificates to the 22 members of the class.

The class has been very fortunate in securing positions; a list of those with positions follows:

Harriet L. Allen, assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison.  
 Laura F. Angell, in charge of reorganization, River Falls (Wis.) Normal School Library.  
 Mary E. Bechaud, assistant cataloger, Madi. (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Helen D. Carson, head of Dep't of Serials, Library of the University of Minnesota.  
 Ruth Colville, organizing the private library of Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Racine, Wis.  
 Helen D. Gorton, librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba, Mich.  
 Lola M. B. Green, substitute, Library of American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City.  
 Caroline S. Gregory, student-assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Helen Hutchinson, librarian, Physician's library, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.  
 Lydia E. Kinsley, cataloger, National Tax Association, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Ada J. McCarthy, librarian, Public Library, Rhinelander, Wis.  
 Ruth P. Miner, assistant, Library of the University of Wisconsin.  
 Julia S. Osborne, assistant, Library of the University of Wisconsin.  
 Ella V. Ryan, cataloger, National Tax Association, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Harriet W. Sewall, assistant, Minnesota Free Public Library Commission.  
 Marion F. Weil, children's librarian, Public Library, Eau Claire, Wis.

## CLASS NOTES, 1907

Three members of the class attended the annual conference of the A.L.A. at Asheville. Miss Anna Du Pré Smith is spending the summer in European travel.

Miss Ryan served as substitute for six weeks in the Public Library at La Crosse (Wis.) before taking her position with the National Tax Association in Columbus.

Miss Mary Colville, a special student during the year, is substituting as assistant for several months in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1908 was held on June 14. A large number took the examinations, which were competitive.

## SUMMER SESSION

The Summer Session of the Wisconsin Library School opened June 24, with 16 students, 13 coming from Wisconsin, and one each from Alabama, Michigan, and South Dakota. The session continued for six weeks, closing August 3. The regular faculty of the Wisconsin Library School gave the instruction in the Summer Session, which included courses in cataloging, classification, reference work, library economy, children's work, library administration and public documents. Special lectures were given by Miss Ahern, Editor of *Public Libraries*, Miss Schaffner of the Legislative Reference Department, and Miss Stearns of the Wisconsin Commission. The class did earnest work, and carry back to their libraries not only knowledge of the best methods and technique, and the ability, therefore, to do their work to better advantage, but a fuller understanding and broader vision of the true meaning of library service, and the place it should fill in the community.

The annual picnic of all the library workers in Madison was held during the Summer Session, affording the students a delightful outing and opportunity to meet the librarians of Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Legler were at home to the faculty and class one evening of the session, and Miss Hazeltine received informally on several occasions to give the class opportunity for personal acquaintance.

## Reviews

BECK, Hermann. Die internationale bibliographie und ihre zukunft. Dresden, O. V. Bochmert, 1907. 8 p. O.

Dr. Hermann Beck in this pamphlet offers a notably comprehensive though summary review of the whole matter of international bibliography.

The main trend of the author's argument is that present methods imply an inordinate waste of labor and money. [Citing various attempts to produce inventories of literary production, he mentions the difficulties experienced in issuing the German *Gesamtkatalog*, speaks approvingly of special bibliographies, such as those published by the Library of Congress ("a system practiced all too little in Europe"), and criticises the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie as mistaken in principle quite apart from his doubts in regard to the Dewey system.]

The general conclusions are: each country should undertake the preparation of its national bibliography; this material would be used at a central office in the preparation of the "universal repertory," with the co-operation of the booktrade and library organizations. This universal repertory should be divided by subjects, for which latter special organizations might be formed, such as the Internationales Institut für Sozial-Bibliographie of Berlin. National and international bibliographies should not be issued in book form, but only those of special subjects. Lists on special topics could be easily furnished to periodicals, investigators, and others desiring them, at a reasonable figure. As to the general cost, the author offers a plan that would make it comparatively low.

Information is so compressed in the pamphlet itself that the merest indications only can be given here. Dr. Beck, by the way, has in preparation a "Handbuch der internationalen bibliographie" in which experts are to write of the "bibliographical arrangements of all civilized countries." F. W.

HASSE, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States. Maine, 1820-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, May, 1907. 95 p. 30cm.

The most welcome contribution to American bibliography for many a day is the first part of the colossal work which Miss Hasse has undertaken. No person could be better equipped than she from her practical service as a working librarian at Los Angeles, from her experience in the formation of the public document collection in the office of the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, and

from her relations as librarian of the Department of Public Documents in the New York Public Library, to undertake a thoroughly adequate and scholarly analysis of state publications. Happily, support from the Carnegie Institution has enabled her to employ a staff of a half score indexers and typewriters at the New York Public Library on this specific work, with the full resources of that library at her command for labor directly in the line of her official relations with the library. The cost of publication has also been undertaken by the Carnegie Institution through its Department of Economics and Sociology, of which Carroll D. Wright is director and Prof. Henry W. Farnam secretary. Thus all the best possible factors of support for such an enterprise have converged in this important work.

It is worth while at the outset to make clear the relations of this work to the bibliography of "State publications," now nearly completed, and to other works in state bibliography. "State publications," as edited by the present reviewer, is a pioneer effort, originating in the lists for special periods appended to the American Catalogs of 1884-90 and 1890-95, in the preparation for which the editor visited many of the state libraries throughout the country. It was planned to make that work a comprehensive check-list, arranged geographically by states, of the state publications of all sorts by each state in the Union from the beginning of its statehood, with the previous colonial or territorial publications so far as practicable. A pioneer work of this sort, aiming at comprehensiveness, could not but be inadequate, in many respects imperfect, and in some particulars misleading, for even when the full co-operation of the state librarian and the resources of the state library could be utilized, state collections were found so imperfect that in many cases conjectural early issues were apt to be mistakenly included, and actual later issues overlooked. The extent and cost of the work precluded the revised edition which had been originally intended, so that "State publications" must stand with all its imperfections for what it is worth as a beginning in state bibliography. A topical index to labor reports of the several states was made a publication of the National Bureau of Labor in 1902, during Carroll D. Wright's administration. A third contribution to state bibliography is the series of valuable bulletins on comparative legislation begun by the New York State Library in 1891, under Mr. Dewey's administration, of which Dr. Whitten is the present editor. Miss Hasse's work indexes "economic material only," but the phrase is used in so broad a sense that it covers a very large part of state publications. The index "undertakes to deal only with the printed reports of administrative officers, legislative committees, and special commissions of the states, and with governors' messages.

It does not refer to constitutions, laws, legislative proceedings or court decisions" except in so far as they are found in these documents. It is a topical index, arranged by subjects, while "State publications" is a check-list arranged by departments. "State publications" has to some extent formed a basis for Miss Hasse's work, but in its special field the latter work is more thorough and more accurate. The two publications overlap somewhat, but neither renders the other unnecessary.

It is intended to issue the Index for each state in a separate paper-covered part, that for Maine covering 95 pages, including the general prefatory note, in which Miss Hasse sets forth her plan. The body of the work is prefaced by a tabulated statement, listed with an arbitrary serial number for convenience sake, of the public documents, collected volumes, the Senate and House journals, and the legislative documents, from 1829 through 1904. There follows as Part I. a chronological list, also confined to a single page, of General sources of information and descriptive material referring to Maine found in Maine documents, including a useful memorandum as to the official "state paper," the newspaper, in which official publication has been from time to time made.

The body of the work is a topical analysis, alphabetized by subjects, constituting Part II. and covering 85 pages. Entries are made under about 60 headings, but most of them are included under the 15 headings of Administration of Justice, Agriculture, Banks, Debt, Education, Finance, State, Industries and Manufactures, Insurance, Labor, Land: State Land, Maintenance: State, Natural Resources, Public Works, Railroads, and Taxation: State, most of which occupy several pages each. The alphabet includes also several hundred cross-references and there are as many more sub-references. The editor has wisely adopted a uniform system of headings, to be continued throughout the several states, with cross-references from special names given any department or bureau by the particular state.

It is difficult to make clear statement of the method adopted for the main headings and their sub-arrangement. One would naturally look for Attorney General, etc., under "Justice" rather than under "Administration of Justice." It is not easy to see why "Agricultural Experiment Station" and "Agricultural Societies" should be made main headings instead of grouped under "Agriculture," as is the case with "Agricultural College," and the inclusion of insane hospitals under "Maintenance" is a little puzzling until it is found that it is not the maintenance of the institutions which is in view, but maintenance by the state of the defective, delinquent and dependent classes. The method of sub-arrangement seems to be to give under each main heading first a schedule of serial documents covering that main heading, with careful information as

to reports not found, varying editions, and confusing titles; and second, a list chronologically arranged of non-serial publications referring to the topic in general. Where a Maine document refers to the given topic in another state or through the United States, such entries follow the entries for Maine proper. After this, to take "Agriculture" as an illustration, come as sub-headings Bibliography, Board of Agriculture, Census, Crops (with sub-sub-headings Apple, Aroostook County, Barley, Buckwheat, Corn, Cranberry, Crop Bulletins, Forecasting, etc.), Education (with sub-sub-headings Agricultural College, under which are scheduled the serial reports of that institution, and Farmers' Institutes), Farms and Farming, Laws, Livestock, and Public Aid. A separate main heading "Public Aid" refers to general grants of state aid and includes sub-cross-references to the special subjects of public aid, as under "Agriculture." Under "Agriculture, Crops, Buckwheat," the references are: 1863, to a table in the eighth annual report of the Board of Agriculture; 1880-84, Average yield per acre in each year (in "Statistics, industries, etc., of Maine"); and 1883, "More buckwheat per acre produced in Maine than in any other state" (in governor's annual message for 1883). It is often the case, as above instanced, that the entry is made a convenient statement of the fact indexed. Each entry is complete in itself, except that the word "same" is used to refer to the previous entry up-column of the specific series quoted. Under "Labor" the serial publications of the State Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics are not indexed, but the searcher is referred to the Washington index of 1902; under "Public Health" similar reference is made to the index in the Surgeon General's catalog. The abbreviations are meant to be self-explanatory, so that no table is given and they usually speak for themselves, although such an abbreviation as "jol." for journal is unusual and scarcely an improvement.

It will be seen that considerable study is needed to learn the system by which under the several headings, sub-headings and sub-sub-headings a special subject is organized, although the abundance of cross-references makes individual reference easier than would at first sight appear. The method in general suggests the Noyes Brooklyn Public Library catalog, famous a generation ago, which had many practical advantages to offset at least theoretical disadvantages. It may be added that the key to what may seem to some an anachronism, and not in line with Miss Hasse's well-known preference for pure dictionary method, is found in the fact that the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution is divided into committees, or sub-departments, on Finance, Insurance, Labor, Population, etc., and the classification of economic subjects thus made has

determined the system of headings in the index.

The work is in quarto page, double column, in clear typography and indentation, and is in these respects a model bibliography. Each state will form the subject of a separate part, and copies may be ordered from the Carnegie Institution, Washington, at a moderate price, the present part at 75 cents. Miss Hasse has had the work in hand for several years, and many more years must elapse before the completion of what is likely to be a huge work, reaching well toward 10,000 pages. The amount of work which it has required can be estimated only by those who have themselves worked in this difficult field. The variety of treatment of a subject by the several states of the Union will make the work more valuable as each part is issued, and the completion of the work will furnish for the state publications of this country a topical index without parallel in any other similar field.

R. R. B.

LITERATURE of libraries in the 17th and 18th centuries; edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1907. no. 5 Justus Lipsius. Outline of the history of libraries. no. 6. Gabriel Naudé. News from France; or, a description of the library of Cardinal Mazarin. nar. 16<sup>o</sup>, subs., sold only in sets.

With these two works Messrs. Dana and Kent conclude their series of the literature of libraries in the 17th and 18th centuries. The translation of Lipsius' celebrated *Syntagma de bibliothecis* is by Mr. Dana, who has succeeded in rendering into exceedingly readable and pleasant English what is perhaps one of the worst specimens of "humanistic" Latin extant. Lipsius could write on occasions most elegant and beautiful Latin, as witness certain of his Epistles; but this tractate on ancient libraries seems never to have been elaborated from his rough notes. Its value is, however, in direct contrast to its style. For a long time it was the greatest authority on libraries of the ancients, and even now it heads most of the bibliographies of that topic. There is not, in truth, a great deal of importance to be added to what Lipsius wrote, though on many points there is considerable additional material, part of it derived from inscriptions not accessible in his day. It is a distinct gain therefore to have this treatise in an English dress, and it is, perhaps, a matter for regret that it occurs in so limited an edition. The introductory note by Mr. Kent is hardly an adequate presentation of the author. Lipsius, whatever may be said of him and his theological views by Bayle, was one of the greatest of an age of great classical scholars. His work in various lines lies all unnoticed and unacknowledged at the basis of many a pretentious modern treatise,

and this little tract, however interesting, is but one of the smallest of his minor works. While his services in promoting a knowledge of ancient times and authors were not the equal of those of Scaliger or Casaubon, in the field of Roman antiquities he was unrivaled. We gain no proper estimate of his abilities or services to learning from the "Note," which is after all most properly concerned with the treatise itself. This the editors have wisely left as it stands, refraining from annotating it with a view to bringing out the present day knowledge of various disputed points, so that we have in the little book practically the sum of late 16th century information concerning ancient libraries.

The companion volume is of even greater interest in that it brings home to us the feelings of a devoted librarian amid the ruin of his life work. The Surrender of the Library of Cardinal Mazarin and Naudé's appeal to the Parliament of Paris have a human touch about them that no dry catalog or elaborate description could give us. We are taken back to the days of the Fronde and to the wily Italian contending against the great nobles and the city for the mastery of France. Whether that period has interest for us from the memoirs of De Retz and other noted writers of that day of "memoirists," or whether a kindly recollection of Dumas attracts us to the time of *Vingt ans après*, none of us can fail to read with unaccustomed feeling Naudé's account of his formal locking up the rooms and turning over the keys of the great library and his noble appeal for its preservation. The sketch of Naudé by Ruth Sheppard Grannis is, like her previous biographical articles in the series, readable and accurate. Like the others, too, it suffers from necessary condensation.

The series as a whole merits cordial praise. The presswork is unusually fine, and the choice of documents leaves little to be desired. It is a distinct advantage to have in convenient and beautiful form Bodley's Life and Statutes, Lipsius' *De Bibliothecis*, and Drury's "Reformed Librarie-Keeper." The others, too, are not without permanent interest and value. The editors are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

## Library Economy and History

### GENERAL

*Public Libraries* for July is devoted to the Asheville conference of the A. L. A., giving part of Miss Hasse's report as chairman of the public documents committee; Mr. Clarke's paper on the effect of the San Francisco fire on buildings, and a summarized report of the conference.

*Revista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* for February-April, appears some two months

belated, but it is accompanied by the first number of the supplementary monthly "Guide to current Italian books," promised two years ago by Dr. Biagi. This is a 4-page leaflet, in English, entitled *The Best Italian Reading*, which should be indispensable to all libraries which buy Italian books. It is, indeed, intended especially for American libraries, and primarily for the librarians of small libraries, who are unfamiliar with Italian literature, but who desire to provide books for Italian immigrants in their own language. In this first number Dr. Biagi gives an interesting outline of the purpose and scope of the list; then follow titles of about 25 recommended works, in the classes of Reference books and History, with brief Annotations in English. Other classes will be covered in later numbers, but these earlier lists will be devoted to books regarded as most necessary and useful for forming the nucleus of a small Italian library. Dr. Biagi adds that the *A. L. A. Booklist* will be the model for his own monthly list.

### LOCAL

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* The trustees of the Boston Public Library have opened two new reading rooms, one at 1518 Tremont street, Roxbury, to be called the Parker Hill Reading Room, and one at 362 Neponset avenue, to be called the Neponset Reading Room. The latter takes the place of a shop station which existed for many years in Neponset, but was recently discontinued. These reading rooms will have reference books, periodicals, and a small collection of books for general reading. In addition books will be delivered from the central library daily to applicants.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* (9th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906). Added by purchase, 64,994, by Gift, 4021 v.; total, 510,514 v.; Issued, home use, 2,927,096 (fict. 1,282,789; juv. 712,248). New registration, 74,890; total, 214,150. Receipts, \$324,013.20 (of which, \$312,181.00 is original city appropriation, to which were added two special appropriations for Carnegie branches); Expenses, \$324,013.20 (salaries, \$147,507.64; books, \$47,739.50; periodicals, \$7,132.39; binding, \$32,049.51; stationery and sundries, \$11,668.05; printing, \$8,506.22; rent, \$14,114.96).

Mr. Hill refers to his trip abroad with Prof. Hamlin to study buildings erected on irregular plots with a view to the treatment of the Plaza site. The year shows that a decided improvement has been made in centralizing and systematizing the work of the branch. Mr. Hill looks forward to the time when the library proper and the administration offices will be under one roof and he can come in closer contract with the Educational work of the library, and thereby more in sympathy with the needs of the public.

"The purchase of an electric runabout has made it possible to visit the branches more

frequently, and the time saved has more than justified the cost, several times over."

In 1906 three new buildings were turned over to the city by the Carnegie Committee, the Greenpoint, Prospect and East branch, making to date ten buildings completed, two nearly finished, sites purchased for five others, and plans for these well under way.

It has been suggested that a large office building be erected on Pierrepont St., a portion of which could be used for library purposes in connection with the Montague branch.

The appreciation of the improved facilities of the Carnegie branches continues to be manifest, they all report a gain in circulation. Out of a population of about 1,350,000 only 214,150, or 20% are registered borrowers. This percentage compares favorably with that of other large libraries, but Mr. Hill is not satisfied with it. During the year placards giving location of nearest branches, have been placed in stores, factories, etc., and it is believed much good can be done by this sort of advertising. The total circulation falls short of the 3,000,000 mark by some 72,000 (2,927,096), or an increase of 348,028 over last year. The largest increase is shown by the Bushwick Branch, which circulated 59,936 more volumes than last year. The auditoriums in the Carnegie buildings were more frequently used than in the previous year. Dr. Leipziger, City Supervisor of Lectures, states in a letter: "I am much pleased with the attendance. The lectures suggest reading, the library furnishes the reading material, and both are a part of a great scheme, giving the people the broad culture that is derived from books."

During the year the Board appropriated \$1500 for interior decorations, and with this amount a number of fine etchings, photographs, and plaster casts were purchased, and andirons were also placed in the fireplaces of the Carnegie branches, making it possible to have wood fires in many of the children's rooms during the Christmas holidays. One branch reported that in a room full of children only six had ever seen an open fire.

The work of the children's department shows a steady growth during the year. Miss Hunt in her interesting report of this department states that the fine result of the "story hour" is the almost magical effect it has upon the discipline of the children. "When the ring-leaders of a gang of tough boys, who have never made any use of the library except to stir up trouble, come to a branch librarian and beg that they may 'have a club like the girls,' assuring the librarian that they will 'show her they know how to behave themselves,' one must be of a very pessimistic disposition not to see in this an augury of splendid results."

Mr. Bardwell in his report of the book order department also notes the great importance of children's books and mentions that

one of the most remarkable things in the history of literature in America is the growth of the supply of books for children in recent years.

The reports of the department superintendents and branch librarians contain matter of equal interest and the work and visible growth of the library is very gratifying.

*Charlotte (N. C.) Carnegie L.* The library celebrated its fourth birthday on July 2, and Mrs. Annie Ross kept open house for the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and attractive bulletins were displayed giving data of the growth of the library during its existence. At present there are 5050 vols.; 36,120 were issued in 1906.

*Decatur (Ill.) F. P. L.* (32d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907; in local press.) Added 1,446; total 26,915. Issued, home use 97,985 (fict. 45,721; juv. 35,409.) Registration 1,358, total 26,915. Receipts and expenses not given.

A new stack has been installed, greatly increasing the facilities of the library. The story hour has been very popular with the children, and the lectures to mothers and teachers on the "Listening Child" were well attended, and many remained for a discussion on children's reading.

A card allowing teachers to take out six extra books was appreciated, and also cards were issued to non-residents while attending school in Decatur.

The year shows a marked increase in circulation due in a measure to the active work of the librarian, Mrs. Alice Evans.

*Derby (Conn.) P. L.* (5th rpt.—year ending Apr. 30, 1907; in local press.) Added 1,171; total 11,935. Issued, home use 42,632 (fict. 70.5 per cent. juv. 45.3). New registration 384; total 1946. Receipts \$3,863.08. Expenses \$3,362.65 (salaries \$1743.27, books \$999.77).

The circulation is considerably larger than any year since the library opened, 42.5 per cent. of the books issued were for children. The percentage of fiction is the lowest on record, the average being 59.8 per cent. The demand for books in foreign languages, principally Italian, has steadily increased. Good work has been done among the factories in distributing industrial and technical works, and the issue of such books on useful arts has increased 30 per cent.

*Elmira (N. Y.) Steele Memorial L.* (Rpt. 1906—year ending June 22, 1907; in local press.) Added 1,029; total 12,339. Issued, home use 46,821; total not given. Receipts \$7,601.87. Expenses \$5,434.81.

The library has passed through a most successful year of work and usefulness. The opening of the children's department has been a great achievement. The Common Council appropriated a sum for this special purpose,

though it is hoped it may be increased during the coming year.

*Fall River (Mass.) P. L.* (47th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907.) Added 2,307; total 72,668. Issued, home use 129,195. New registration 646; total 18,187. Receipts \$23,366.45 (salaries \$8,883.96, new books \$3,129.73, light and fuel \$2,749.23).

The success achieved in the first venture of the children's library continues to grow in importance and the little people now have a strong sense of proprietorship in their reading room. The display of colored plates of birds of the locality, arranged in order of their seasons and giving time of emigration, was especially instructive, and many children whose sole knowledge of bird life was limited to the fact that "a bird was a bird," became interested students, and were soon familiar with the common birds and able to call them by name.

*Grand Rapids, Mich.* The library has arranged with the board of education to have six of the school buildings opened alternately from 4 to 6 o'clock every day of each week during the summer for library purposes.

*Helena (Mont.) P. L.* (21st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1825; total 38,391. Issued, home use 76,123 (fict. 61 per cent.). New registration 750; total 6,453. Receipts \$8,847.72. Expenses \$8,269.28 (salaries \$3,960, books \$2,719.96, maintenance \$1,589.32.)

This report is Bulletin 32 of the library and contains selected list of new books. The librarian notes the impossibility of supplying the demand for new fiction, and the trial of a pay collector, for which ten cents a week per copy is charged. So far the plan has proved satisfactory.

*Houston (Tex.) Carnegie L.* (Rpt. 1907—year ending Apr. 30, 1907; in local press.) Added 2,442; total 19,386. Issued, home use 67,777 (fict. 40,686). Receipts \$6,129.00. Expenses \$5,778.59 (salaries \$2,828.75, books \$1,562.86, stationary \$150.36).

The year has been a busy one in all departments, and while statistics are given in regard to the work, many of the best uses of the library cannot be shown in this manner. The rent collection of duplicate fiction, on which one cent per volume per day is charged, has proved satisfactory and 157 v. were turned over to this section.

The children's department is being built up, and 20,225 v. were circulated or nearly 30 per cent. of the whole issue.

The library has received a number of very useful gifts during the year.

*Jamestown (N. Y.) James Prendergast L.* (16th rpt.—year ending June 18, 1907; in local press.) Added 803; total 22,772. Issued, home use 85,698 (fict. 54 per cent.). Total registration 7,518.

As this is a depository library of U. S. government documents, the librarian expresses the belief that it is necessary for such libraries to make a selection of documents useful in any given locality, and not be obliged to accept everything to make it accessible to possible readers, as at present.

*Joliet (Ill.) P. L.* 31st rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 1841; total 27,067. Issued, home use 115,541. New registration 1,136; total 9,573. Receipts \$12,407.74. Expenses \$10,933.63, (Salaries \$4,124.38, Books \$1,057.05, Maintenance \$2,266.91).

The report, which appears in the June bulletin of the library, consists entirely of statistics. One rule of this library which appears excessively rigorous is as follows:

"The last borrower is held responsible for all mutilations and defacements of a book, unless the same are reported when the book is issued."

*Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L.* (7th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 1,520; total 17,911. Issued, home use 70,658 (fict. 25,570, juv. 20,989). New cards issued 892; total 5475. Receipts \$22,878.69; expenses \$11,810.54 (salaries \$3,133.51, books \$1,334.67).

The work of the library for the year shows a healthy and satisfactory growth. A children "story hour" was inaugurated, and 943 children attended the 13 sessions. A finding list of books for Roman Catholic readers was published and met with general appreciation. Suggestions were made for the list by Prof. Maurice Egan, of the Catholic University at Washington, and Mr. Desmond, of the *Catholic Citizen*. The use of the library for reference increased enormously during the year.

*Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.* By the will of the late John Henley Smith, who died in Italy on April 13, the library is bequeathed a large collection of historical letters and manuscripts, mostly relating to the Revolutionary period in this country. The bequest is made upon condition that the collection be kept intact and named "the Henley Smith collection."

*Lincoln (Neb.) City L.* (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2,932; total 21,501. Issued, home use 130,618 (fict. 65,021; juv. 43,834). Of adult circulation 74.9 per cent. was fiction. New cards 2,321; total 8,111. Receipts \$9075.13. Expenses \$9085.68.

The library board have been much gratified by the amendment to the city charter passed by the last legislature providing that the council may levy, for the support of the library, \$9700 per annum in place of a maximum of \$7700 heretofore. They also urge the need of a law, providing that the territory outside of a city should contribute to the support of the library. Lincoln is peculiarly situated, having an area fo only eight square miles, but surrounded by a large

population who receive the benefits of the library.

The Saturday morning readings for children have proved very attractive, and more than 100 boys and girls have attended.

The practice of sending books to schools at a distance has been continued and the visits of the children's librarian are eagerly looked forward to during the week.

*Markham, Ont.* The Canadian Free Library for the Blind was opened on July 1 and is the first of its kind in Ontario. It contains 196 volumes in raised lettering and a reference library containing everything necessary to obtain a university degree. The librarian, Mr. E. F. B. Robinson, is a blind graduate of Trinity College.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* (29th rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1906.) Added 12,572; total 172,865. Issued, home use 672,049 (fict. 35.4 per cent.; juv. 31.5 per cent.) New cards 14,083; cards in use 30,113. Receipts \$97,270.96; expenses \$61,152.49.

The work of the library has increased during the year, although the circulation of books for home use is less than for the preceding year. The library has been benefited by a donation from Judge Perles for the purchase of books for the blind.

*Nashville (Tenn.) P. L.* (Rpt., 1906.) Added 2165; total 32,796. Issued home use 101,205. Registration 10,216.

Miss Johnson has made a special effort to emphasize the educational functions of the library, and the use of the library shows a steady growth in appreciation of her efficient administration. The collection of newspapers dating back to the early century, has received valuable additions of historic value.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* (18th rpt., 1906.) Added 11,991; total 111,916. Issued, home use 552,615 (fict. 58.3, duplicate collection 8.). Registration, added 12,179, total 147,561. Receipts \$67,454.75; expenses \$67,434.22 (salaries \$25,924.66, books \$11,284.22, binding \$4005.43, periodicals \$154.63).

Original methods and new and interesting applications of the library work to the advancement of the community welfare are the keynote of the 1906 report, and exemplify the thought given to the task by Mr. Dana. In establishing libraries in police and fire stations, post-office, etc., the library opens the way for these public servants who have little opportunity for reading, to secure books during short periods of recreation between their calls of duty. This feature has been an unqualified success. Along the same lines libraries have been installed in department stores, factories and shops, in charge of an employee at each place, and are much used by all the workers.

All departments show an increased use over last year, and the money spent for books

was about \$4000 more than the average, to meet the increase in registration and use. In the adult department 7853 names were added and 4326 in the young peoples, a total of 147,561 borrowing readers.

The school work continues of vital importance, and the visits by the head of this department prove an essential part in that he becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the teachers and existing circumstances. During the year 376 libraries, containing 14,813 books, were sent to Newark schools, two Sunday-schools, and one playground shelter, these books had a circulation of 94,943.

The special collections, including catalogs of manufacturers, engineering, government documents, engraving, medical works and pictures, have all received much attention, and proved of great value. The catalogs are useful in supplying information on many subjects of which there is little literature, such as automobiles, locomotives, concrete construction, mining machinery, surveying instruments, tools, valves, and hydraulic machinery, and are repeatedly referred to by the factory employees.

The library now has short reading lists, printed on 2 in. x 5 in. slips of 12 of the best books on each of about 150 subjects, such as "Actors," "Architecture," "Art," "Basket-making," "Business," "Drama," "Electricity," "House building," "Music," "Physical culture," "Socialism," and "Wireless telegraphy," copies of which are distributed and a copy also tipped into the back of each book.

The report itself, in dictionary form, is worthy of note; the detailed matter is arranged in alphabetical order of the subjects it includes. Mr. Dana remarks that "few wish to read all of a library report; many wish to refer to certain points in it; the dictionary arrangement makes such reference easy." The back cover contains data concerning the city of Newark, the library, schools and population.

*New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L.* The library building is an assured fact, as Mayor Ashley on June 20 signed the orders, passed by the city council for the reconstruction of the city hall into a library building. The orders call for an appropriation of \$3750 for architects' fees, and a bond issue of \$150,000.

*New York City. Metropolitan Museum of Art L.* The collection of photographs of works of art purchased abroad last summer has been opened to the public and access may be had by applying at the library. This collection of 10,000 prints attempts to cover primarily the history of painting, although some few examples of woodcarving, wrought iron, goldsmith's work, textiles, ceramics, etc., are already included. There are also a few reproductions of sculpture and architecture. Greek painting is represented only by works of the neo-classic artist. The great period of 1000

years between the classic and Renaissance eras is represented not only by reproductions of paintings, but by photographs of the rich mosaics of the Byzantine churches, and then follows the 17th century Dutch and French, and finally French, German and English paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries.

*New York P. L.* At the meeting of the German-American State Alliance of New York in Troy, June 22 and 23, special effort was made to awaken interest in the German-American collection of the New York Public Library. The program contained an appeal in behalf of that collection, written by Richard E. Helbig, of the library staff, and a list of works relating to the German element in New York state (excluding New York city on account of extent of material); and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That a committee for German-American history and literature be appointed.

"Resolved, That the German-Americans and the press be requested to aid the German-American collection in the New York Library to the best of their ability and to send material to the address below.

"Resolved, That the local federations of societies be requested to gather publications and printed matter in their respective localities and to send the same, if possible collectively, to the New York Public Library, 425 Lafayette st., care of Richard E. Helbig, New York."

The committee is composed of: Dr. Wilhelm Gaertner, Buffalo; Oskar Heck, Schenectady; Richard E. Helbig, New York; John Kohler, Utica; Prof. Hermann Pfäfflin, Rochester; John C. Schreiber, Utica; Werner Strecker, Troy.

The New York *Commercial* makes the following suggestion: "The New York Public Library system has spread its branches from Kingsbridge avenue in The Bronx to Totten-ville, the farthest extremity of Richmond borough; but for some unaccountable reason it has denied its benefits to the thousands of down-town workers on Broadway between Eighth street and the Battery. When the new city library is opened at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, the Astor Library at Eighth street will be closed, and the absence of a library in the district named will be more noticeable than ever. While it is admitted that the population of the down-town district in the evenings may be sparse, yet a visit to City Hall Park, the Battery and Broadway between those points will disclose a very considerable number of people. The evening attendance, however, is not the only point to be considered. Thousands of young men and young women are compelled day after day to spend hours in the down-town territory. Their lunch hours are spent usually in walking the streets; hundreds visit the cheap shows on Park Row or patronize the hosts of fakirs on Nassau street and elsewhere; many lounge on the park benches; some visit the churchyards of Trinity and St. Paul; while still a larger number seek billiard and pool rooms, bowling

alleys and the like to while away the lunch hour. We venture to suggest that a Carnegie library would prove very attractive to a vast number of these young people."

*New York City. Queens Borough L.* (11th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 26,342; total 82,749. Issued, home use 415,268, an increase of 23 per cent. over the previous year; ref. use shows a steady but gradual increase of about 32 per cent. Reading room attendance 183,373. Active membership 27,788. Receipts \$49,409.17; expenses \$49,419.97 (salaries \$24,995.70, rents \$7923.13, books \$7692.10, periodicals \$2052.90, binding \$1731.83, furniture \$2015.08, supplies \$2999.23).

The library system consists of 14 branches and the main library—which differs from the branches mainly only as the center of administration. The report is an interesting record of work done under many difficulties. These difficulties are primarily owing to the fact that the library service is greatly hampered by the municipal civil service regulations and that the schedule of grades and salaries is "wholly inadequate" and "restricting the library efficiency at the most vital points." Miss Hume indicates forcibly the obstacles to proper administration, when she states that for over two months she made vain efforts to obtain a junior assistant. During that time four eligible lists of eight or ten names were each received from the municipal civil service commission, but the persons eligible proved to be already in the library's employ, or unwilling to accept appointment. "With one exception, all experienced librarians on the eligible lists not in our lower grades have declined, not considering for a moment the salaries offered for the required duties." For janitors the allotted salary is \$40 a month, and as the work involves the complete care of handsome Carnegie buildings with elaborate fittings, it is almost impossible to fill the position. "In the summer we were nearly two months getting a man to take care of the Elmhurst Branch, most of the men from the laborers' list being wholly unfit to fill the position. One after another had to be tried, found incompetent, and dismissed. All this took time, and the library suffered. . . . It is impossible to describe in detail the deteriorating effect of these conditions upon the library service, it is so deep-seated, so pervading, and in the long run so destructive of the library's efficiency; it is hoped that the act now under consideration of the state legislature will give us the relief imperatively needed. It will also permit a change in salaries in the lower grades. It has been found on investigation that \$40 per month is the lowest living wage for people such as a library must have, and this is generally paid by other libraries in our vicinity. Our lowest salary is \$25 a month. The consequence is that most of our juniors are persons not dependent upon their salaries. This

gives us a very good class of assistants, but is a false basis on which to build the library service, and one which is sure to lead to difficulty, if not injustice."

Four new branches were opened during the year, one of which was a Carnegie building, and one branch (Flushing) was transferred to a Carnegie building. The greatly needed main building is still a thing of the future, as the city has not yet appropriated a site. Installation of a uniform charging system was completed for all the branches, and telephone service has also been installed throughout the system. The appointment of a superintendent of children's work, to develop and systematize this work throughout the borough, and of a superintendent of book selection and branches, is greatly needed. The report contains several illustrations.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* (12th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 2645; total 106,879. Issued, home use 75,376 (fict. 46.7 per cent.) New registration 1368; total registration 7171, estimated as 36 per cent. of the population. Receipts, aid fund \$12,545.18; expenses \$11,102.61 (officers and employees \$8374.16, extra labor account \$103.51, fuel and lighting \$913.00, supplies \$111.94); book fund expenditure \$11,630.32.

The Trustees report the urgent need of more shelf room and recommend the city to appropriate \$25,000 for the erection of a two-story steel stack, as the work of the library is at present hampered by lack of room.

The librarian reports a notable decrease in the use of printed books: last year the total circulation of books was 88,431, this year 75,376, and the decrease almost wholly in fiction. The reasons for the great decrease in novel reading seem to be three: "we have bought only a few of the current novels, as few have sufficient literary value or interest in plot to justify their purchase; we have withdrawn a large number for rebinding; and have thrown open our shelves without barrier, which has led many to more serious reading." The circulation of pictures has largely increased, due to use of stereoscopic views by the children. The use of the library by Smith College students has increased the registry and there is more local interest. There were 20,321 books cataloged during the year, or 56 per cent. of the total number.

*Ontario, Canada.* The inspector of public libraries, in his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905, contained in the report of the Minister of Education for 1906 (noticed in May L. J., p. 237) says, under the head "Publishers' classification":

"Under the present system of classification as practiced by dealers in making their invoices, History includes historical romances, General literature includes moral tales, romances and juvenile literature, Miscellaneous includes short stories and fairy tales. The Act pro-

vides that only 20 per cent. of the government grant for books will be allowed for the expenditure on fiction. I find that the publishers and wholesale dealers invoice all classes of fiction as History, General literature, and Miscellaneous. The evil thus created is twofold:

(a) If the books are cataloged in accordance with the invoices the fiction is scattered through the library, covering at least four sections....

(b) The system is essentially misleading and dishonest.

"A careful examination of the public libraries shows that the percentage of fiction purchased and upon which grants are paid varies from 40 to 75 per cent. I therefore respectfully recommend that the present system of classification be abolished; that novels of all classes be classified as fiction, and that the regulation governing the grant for fiction be amended to read 45 per cent. instead of 20 per cent., with the proviso that the Minister of Education be empowered to reduce the percentage at his discretion by giving library boards notice of the proposed change. I am convinced that an honest classification will reduce the percentage of fiction purchased for public libraries, particularly in the smaller libraries. The standard for classification should as far as possible be the Library of Congress American Library Association Catalog."

This report is followed by the report of the Librarian of the Education Department for 1906. The additions to the library were 1319 (by purchase 548; by gift 503; repts. and pms. 268); total not stated. Issued, home use 7208. "Visitors taking out books" (Mar.-Dec.), 3424; "Visitors consulting reference books" (Mar.-Dec.) 7545.

"In spirit and purpose the library of this department should be a professional library—a library for schools and schoolmasters. The shelves are open to any educationist in the province." The collection is miscellaneous, with largest proportions of text-books, reference works and fiction. In regard to the last-named class the librarian says: "While I have no desire whatever to stimulate novel reading in general I think it reasonable that the standard works in fiction should be available for the teachers in training who have little time at their disposal to visit the public library; besides most of them are strangers in the city, and hesitate to ask a mere casual acquaintance to stand sponsor for them for the safe return of the books. We have a fair supply of fiction on hand, and there need be but few additions to this branch of the library for some years to come."

*Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L.* (22d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2128; total 60,365. Issued, home use 31,444.

The use of the library increased somewhat.

during the year and implied more serious and prolonged study on the part of the visitors than at any previous period.

The books bought represented the most valuable new publications in the English language, and many other books were rejected because they did not conform to the standard that had been set.

*Salt Lake (Utah) P. L.* (Annual rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907, in local press.) Added 3090; total 30,469. Issued, home use 137,333 (fict. 74,458; juv. 34,237). New registration 6213; total 10,479. Receipts \$14,635.11; expenses \$12,216.06.

This is the first complete report since the occupancy of the new building and shows remarkable growth in use, the borrowers having increased from four to ten thousand, with a total of 250,000 visitors during the year. The library has started two important movements: the establishment of branch libraries, consisting of 50 books each, and the issue of 10 cent fiction series, which has more than paid for the amount invested in books.

An interesting comment on the use of religious books in Salt Lake is made as out of 137,333 books issued only 1436 were upon religion, or 1 out of 94.

*Sedalia (Mo.) P. L.* (12th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1907.) Added 1186; total 8808. Issued, home use 44077 (fict. 24,952; juv. 13,012). New registration 674; total not given. Receipts \$5351.68 (from city \$5179.02); expenses \$4337.33 (salaries \$2052.00, books and binding \$1140.22, repairs, insurance, etc., \$1145.11).

With the library clear of debt and the consequent increased revenue efforts have been made to strengthen the permanent value of the library and at the same time to supply a demand for popular books of a less substantial class. Owing to the fact that many do not realize the value and extent of the service the library is prepared to give, President McNeil and Miss Faith Smith, the librarian, have arranged a system of advertising which will bring these facts to the large industrial population surrounding Sedalia, and incident thereto a library week will be observed, during which special invitations will be issued to visit the library and attend lectures on popular subjects.

*Terre Haute, Ind. State Normal School.* The new library building is nearing completion and will make a notable addition to the fine group of buildings devoted to the training of the state's teachers.

Indiana limestone is used in construction and the general style of architecture is Italian renaissance with Ionic pilasters. The main entrance is approached by a series of steps, with a high electric torch on each side.

The building is surmounted with dome and balustrade, beneath which in the rotunda is the circular charging room and information

desk. The stacks will rise on either side, perpendicular to the walls, those above being reached by spiral stairways. The reading room is 60 x 80 feet, reached by a wide corridor, lighted by the dome and floored with encaustic tiling. The immediate capacity will be 100,000 volumes.

*Texas State L.* The state library has moved to the second floor of the Capitol building, where it will share the quarters of the supreme court library. This gives more space and the books can be distributed to better advantage.

*Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.* (8th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 3,402 v.; 1,312 pm.; total 54,976 v., 33,758 pm. Attendance 5,517.

The fire which occurred on May 22d would have caused serious damage to the library but for the prompt work in removing the books in the Reference room, comprising 40,000 volumes and many thousand unbound pamphlets, which were temporarily placed on the campus. The fire broke out in the roof above the library quarters, the upper rooms were soon flooded, and water began quickly to pour down into the library. The work of removing was done so quickly, however, that a relatively small amount of damage was done, and probably not over 300 volumes will need to be replaced. The books are of course in great confusion, and it will require many months of hard work before harmony can be restored.

A most important accession during the year is a complete set of the great "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," published under supervision of the Royal Prussian Academy.

*University of Michigan L.* (Rpt. 1905-6.) Added 11,896, of which 9,044 were additions to the general library; total 206,568.

The extension of the privilege of borrowing books by the students for home use, has proved very successful and it has been found that the innovation has cost next to nothing in the way of additional service at the book desk, and has not interfered with the use of the library.

This is the first annual report of Theodore W. Koch, who succeeded Raymond C. Davis as librarian last year, and contains a special appreciation of Mr. Davis' work during his twenty-nine years' service at Ann Arbor.

*University of Vermont L.* (Rpt. 1906-7.) Added 1,763; total 74,798. Issued, home use 6,435. Expenses: books \$818.94, serials \$889.25, binding \$233.10.

The cataloging of current accessions has been kept up, 2,432 new cards having been put in the catalog, of which only 861 were the printed Library of Congress cards. The library was opened nine and a half hours daily during week days of the college year, and shorter hours during the vacations, but

was closed for repairs three weeks in the summer. The building when finished in 1885 was estimated to have a capacity of 100,000. No new shelving was added till this year, when a steel stack estimated to hold nearly 15,000 volumes was installed in the basement floor. These cases have all been utilized, but there is floor space for more shelving of the same pattern which will be added probably not later than five years hence.

*Washington, D. C. Library of Congress.* The Library of Congress will install a department where phonographic records of speeches of statesmen and distinguished persons will be preserved for the benefit of future generations. The government recently received a record containing an address made by the German emperor, and this led to the suggestion that the utterances of other statesmen might be preserved in the same way.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* (13th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907.) Added 5129; total 59,096. Issued, home use 224,780, a decrease of 2235 from the previous year. New registration 5567; total registration 13,589. Receipts \$20,937.58; expenses \$19,519.69 (salaries \$8822.23, books \$4094.42, periodicals \$670.06, binding \$1435.42, printing and stationery \$668, repairs \$656.83).

The decrease in circulation reported occurs almost wholly in fiction and juvenile books; there has been a notable increase in the use of books in useful arts, literature, history and travel. With present funds and equipment any large increase of circulation from the central library is unlikely; its efficiency must be developed through branches or delivery stations. In the children's room the supply is inadequate for the demand, and the limited staff has made it impossible to take up story telling or other special work. The children's librarian has visited each school building, and given short talks to the pupils. Special efforts have been made to reach working men, and the collection of technical and industrial books has been extended so far as inadequate funds permit. The chief incident of the year was the undertaking of work for the blind. Funds were collected through the efforts of Mr. R. C. Van Trump, and a home teacher, herself blind, was engaged. She has visited the homes of about 70 blind persons, and has been very successful in teaching them to read. The library has undertaken to supply the books needed in this work; the circulation of these books averages about 22 a month.

Mr. Bailey considers somewhat fully the question of rebinding. Rebound books have not circulated as many times as they should, being withdrawn after an average of 24 issues. "In January, 1907, 82 volumes which were withdrawn had circulated an average of 39 times. Although this shows decided improvement the average is still far below what it should be. . . . Taking all the facts into consideration, therefore, a definite policy affecting

binding has been adopted. All books to replace those that are worn out are bought, if possible, from second-hand dealers at an average cost of about 50 cents for \$1.50 books. If these books are at all shaky in their covers and give promise of circulating not more than 5 to 10 times before they must be rebound, they are at once sent to the bindery before being put into circulation and are rebound at a cost of 35 cents to 45 cents, making the total cost of the book about the same as a new book direct from the publisher. The rebound book, however, will last as long as the book which comes direct from the publisher, and which after it has once been rebound costs \$1.40 besides being withdrawn from circulation during the process of binding. If it is impossible to get replacements at second-hand, such books as can be had in Chivers' binding from the sheets are bought from him, and the remainder are bought in the regular publisher's covers. We have demonstrated to our own satisfaction that the book bound from original sheets will last longer than any other. We think, however, that a second-hand book properly rebound represents the best value for the money invested."

#### FOREIGN

*Birmingham (Eng.) Free Ls.* (45th rpt.—year ending Mar. 31, 1907.) Added 12,635; total 312,870. Issued, home use 1,050,310. Including reference books, the total use of books for the year was 1,430,089. Registration 37,228.

The year has been marked by a change in method of issuing books, the card charging system having been substituted for the ledger with great advantage.

The extension of the free lecture course has been very satisfactory, and the results justify the small expenditure they involve.

*Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls., Museums and Art Gallery.* (54th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added, lending lib. and branches, 5661; total 133,838. Issued, from ref. lib. and 10 lending libs. and reading rooms 2,773,436 (home use 1,362,992). No. borrowers 42,451, an increase of 6592.

There has been general increase in the use made of the libraries, for circulation and reference alike, this being partly due to the opening of libraries in districts previously unprovided for. 1903 v. were lent to blind readers, from a stock of 1867, to which 113 v. were added during the year. From the music department 39,549 scores were borrowed. There were 334,503 v. issued to young people, an increase of 61,017 over the previous year.

An important event of the year was the completion and opening of the Hugh Frederick Hornby Library, and its fine art collection. The building adjoins the Picton reading room.

"Free lectures were given during the year at 19 centers, the total number of persons present at the 178 lectures being 97,426, showing

an increased attendance of 8231. Literature, science, art, travel and geography formed, as in previous years, the subject matter of the major portion of the lectures, though fresh ground has, of course, been broken in each direction. Careful attention was given to the arrangement and delivery of the special lectures for children, the number of which was increased last year; and it may at once be said that the results of this departure are most gratifying. The number of children who attended the 16 lectures was 9841, as compared with 3990 for six lectures last year."

*London (Eng.) Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury.* (Report, P. Ls. Committee, year ending Mar. 31, 1907.) Added 1,503; total 30,340. Issued, home use 119,496 (fict. 69,195; juv. 28,431.) Receipts £2366.5.10. Expenses £2332.2 (books £497.10.6).

The Central Library, which was established in 1887, in the Parish of Clerkenwell, with 8,678 vol. has increased to 15,164 vol., and two branches have been started since, at Pentonville in 1900 and at St. Sepulchre in 1904. Scholars in schools of the Borough, of the fifth or higher grades may become borrowers on recommendation of their teachers.

*Nottingham (Eng.) P. Ls.* (Rpt.—year ending Mar. 31, 1907.) Added 5,149; total 121,483. Issued, home use 133,029.

The committee report a gratifying improvement in the class of reading generally, the issue of fiction having fallen to 52 per cent. of the total. The aggregate half-hourly attendance exceeded two million — 2,104,774 or a daily average of 7186.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Baltimore, Md.* Mr. Francis A. White has given the Union Chapel, in Walbrook, to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, for the establishment of a branch. The building is located at the intersection of Clifton avenue, 11th street and Liberty road, and is now being converted for the use of the library.

*Berlin (Ger.)* President Roosevelt has given a set of his works in nine volumes to the University, handsomely bound and bearing his autograph. This gift is referred to by the press as an indication of good will toward Germany.

*Cleveland (Ohio) P. L.* Andrew Carnegie has made another gift of \$123,000 to the city for library purposes, and two more branches will be built.

*Des Moines, Ia.* Barlow Granger's papers have been given to the State Historical Department. They include more than 5000 personal letters of early date, written by men whose names are familiar in the state of Iowa and many of whom have been national characters. The firm of Granger & Williamson handled or located most of the lands for early settlers in the state.

*Dover, Del.* General William H. Palmer has given \$100 to assist in rebuilding the Comegys Free Library, which was destroyed by fire last winter.

*Iowa City, Ia.* By the will of Mrs. Martha Ranney the State University receives a bequest of \$100,000, including a valuable library and art collection.

*Plainfield, N. J.* By the will of the late Colonel Mason W. Tyler the Plainfield Public Library is bequeathed \$20,000 for general library purposes.

*Port Washington, L. I.* The Free Library has received a bequest of \$500 in the will of Allen H. Baxter, who died on June 25.

*Uxbridge, Mass.* The trustees of the library announce a bequest of \$500 from the estate of Ida A. Latham for the use of the Uxbridge Public Library.

### Librarians

*CLARK, George T.*, for twelve years librarian of the San Francisco (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, to assume his duties at the beginning of the autumn term. Mr. Clark has been identified with the San Francisco library since 1887, when he joined its staff after graduating from the University of California. He was assistant librarian until John Vance Cheney resigned the librarianship at the end of 1894, when Mr. Clark was elected as his successor. He has been a member of the American Library Association for 20 years, and is at present a member of its Council, he has also been an officer, and is an active member of the California Library Association.

*CLARK, Miss Josephine A.*, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been elected librarian of Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Miss Clark, who is a graduate of Smith College, and of the New York State Library School (1890), has been connected with the library of the Department of Agriculture since 1891 when she was appointed bibliographer in the Botanical Division. Her work as librarian has been extremely effective, especially in the adoption and development of printed cards for the department's publications, and in its lists and bulletins.

*DOUGHERTY, Harold T.*, was on July 9 elected librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library to succeed Mrs. Mary E. Bill, who recently resigned. Mr. Dougherty was formerly an assistant at the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library and has since 1900 been employed in the Library of Congress.

*GOODRICH, Nathaniel L.*, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1904, has resigned his position as head of the Accessions Section of the New York State Library to become librarian of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

*HOLSTRAD, Mrs. Nina*, has been elected

librarian of the Carnegie Library of Columbus (Ga.). Mrs. Holstead was in charge of the former Public Library for nine years, previous to its death for lack of support, and it was through her activity that the new Carnegie building was obtained which is expected to be opened during the present month.

**JOSLYN**, Miss Rosamond, of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed Assistant for the summer in the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library.

**McGIRR**, Miss Alice Thurston, of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed substitute assistant in the Circulation department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, Pa.

**MCILWAINE**, Dr. Henry R., of Hampden-Sidney, Va., was elected state librarian of Virginia on July 6, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of this position July 8. Dr. McIlwaine was born in Farmville, Va., July 12, 1864. He was prepared at McCabe's University School, Petersburg, for Hampden-Sidney College, where he graduated in 1885. After teaching school for four years, he became a student at Johns Hopkins University, entering upon a course looking toward the Ph.D. degree, history being the major course, and English and political science the two minors, and obtained the degree in 1893. One dissertation prepared for this degree was entitled "The struggle of Protestant dissenters for religious toleration in Virginia." His dissertation study familiarized him with the library methods of the Johns Hopkins University Library, the Enoch Pratt Library, and the Peabody Library. Immediately upon graduation he was elected to the chair of English and History in Hampden-Sidney College, where he remained through the session of 1906-7. While teaching at Hampden-Sidney he has been an assistant to the literary editor of the Baltimore *Sun*. He has also been librarian of the college, which has a collection of about 17,000 books and pamphlets. Interest in library work led him in the summer of 1905 to spend two months in Baltimore, Md., in close study of up-to-date library methods as exhibited in the administration of the Enoch Pratt Library and since that time he has, so far as possible, introduced these methods at Hampden-Sidney.

**MATTHEWS**, Miss Alice, Drexel Institute Library School, has been engaged to catalog the library of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.

**MILLER**, Miss Edith F., has been appointed librarian of Washington University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Pettus. Miss Miller, who is a graduate of the university, has been assistant librarian. The new assistant appointed is Miss Edna Deahl, one of this year's graduates.

**MOORE**, Miss Dora, of the New York State

Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant in the library of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

**MUDGE**, Miss Isadore Gilbert, head librarian, Bryn Mawr College, has been given leave of absence by the college for a year's study and travel in Europe.

**PALTSITS**, Victor Hugo, assistant librarian at Lenox Library, New York City, was appointed, July 15, to succeed Hugh Hastings. Mr. Paltsits was born in New York City, July 12, 1867, and received his early education in public and private schools. Later he took the scientific course at Cooper Institute. He entered the Lenox Library as assistant in the reading room in 1890, and three years later was made sub-librarian, which title was later changed to assistant librarian. Mr. Paltsits is the author and editor of a number of historical and bibliographical works.

**SEARS**, Miss Minnie E., for the past four years head cataloger at the Bryn Mawr College Library, has resigned that position in order to spend a year in travel and study in France and England. Miss Edna L. Goss, B.L.S. Illinois, 1902, who for the past year has been an assistant in the Catalog Department of the Bryn Mawr College Library, has been appointed head cataloger to succeed Miss Sears.

**WHARTON**, Mrs. Adelaide, has been appointed librarian of the Everette (Wash.) Library, succeeding Miss Gretchen Hathaway, who resigned several months ago.

**WHITTEMORE**, Miss R. Gertrude, of the New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed librarian of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

### Cataloging and Classification

**BRITISH MUSEUM**. Subject index of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum in the years 1901-1905; Ed. by G. K. Fortescue [London] British Museum, 1906, [1907.] 4+1161 p. 8°.

— Index catalogue of the Springburn District Library, Glasgow, March, 1907. 54+394 p. D. pap., 4d.; cl., 8d.

This supplements the "Subject index to modern works added to the library of the British Museum since 1880," bringing the index down to the end of the year 1905. The original index, in three volumes, covered works added from 1880 to 1900. The preface announced that the work would be continued by the issue of three volumes in the years 1906, 1911, and 1916, and that in the year 1921 these would be incorporated in a complete index in a single alphabet for the period 1901-1921. The volume just issued is thus the first of the series then announced. It

contains 51,800 entries and as the main work contains 155,000 entries, students have now at their disposal a classified list of 206,400 books, representing the recent literature of European and Western civilization.—*Nation*.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of Gonville and Caius College. By Montague R. James. v. 1. Cambridge: The University Press, 1907. 4°.

GLASGOW CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Index catalogue of the Bridgeton District Library. Glasgow, May, 1907. 58+468 p. D. pap., 4d.; cl., 8d.

Similar in style and arrangement to The catalog of the Govanhill Branch, noted L. J., April, 1907, p. 188.

*Katálogos tōn xeropograffón iωdikón tōj ēn Ἀροάνεια μόνης tōn ágion Θεοδώρων. ἵπτο Níκον 'A. Béē. ēn Ἀθήναις, τυπογραφεῖον "Ἐστία," 1906. 40 p. 8°.*

Mr. Bees is fulfilling his promise to publish catalogs of the manuscripts in the monastic libraries of the Peloponnesus.\*

The monastery of SS. Theodore in Aroaneia lies in the district of Kalavryta in the northern part of the peninsula not far from Mt. Erymanthus. The manuscripts described in this pamphlet number only 23, of which one only is earlier than the 16th century, and the majority are less than 200 years old. The collection is unimportant, but it is of service to possess this excellently made catalog. The appearance of the printed page is far better than that in Mr. Bees' earlier catalog. It is to be hoped that this excellent series may be continued.

W. W. B.

MAZZATINTI, GIUS AND PINTOR, FORTUNATO. Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia v. 13 (R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze). Forlì, L. Bordandini, 1907. 5+276 p. 4°.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 37: Supplement no. 1 (1901-1905) to catalogue of the periodicals and other serial publications (exclusive of U. S. government publications) in the library. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 217 p. O.

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\*Cf. L. J., v. 29, p. 614.

AMERICAN HISTORY. Bradford, T. L., M.D., comp. Bibliographer's manual of American history. In 5 v. v. 1, A to E. nos. 1-1600. Philadelphia, Stan V. Henkels & Co., 1907. 9+340 p. Q. buckram, subs., per v., \$3.50.

ARTISTS. Internationales adressbuch von bildenden künstlern. Jahrg. 1907; hrsg. von Gerhard Klement. Vienna, Gerhard Klement, 1907. 446+32 p. 8°, 25 marks. Contains the addresses of 19,000 sculptors in every part of the world.

BACON'S REBELLION, Va. Stanard, Mary Newton. The story of Bacon's Rebellion. Wash., D. C., Neale Publishing Co., 1907. 181 p. D.

Sources of information (11 p.)

BECK, Hermann. Die internationale bibliographie und ihre zukunft: sonderabdruck aus heft 4 des jahrg. 1907 der Kritischen blätter für die gesamten sozialwissenschaften. Dresden, O. V. Boehmert, 1907. 13 p. O.

EIBLIOGRAPHY. Rahir, Edouard. La bibliothèque de l'amateur: guide sommaire à travers les livres anciens les plus estimés et les principaux ouvrages modernes. Paris, Rahir, 1907. 48+408 p. 8°.

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CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. A few titles in child study. (Clark Univ. publications, v. 2, no. 3, April, 1907.) 8 p. O. Lists and annotates 37 titles.

CHILDREN. Wachenheim, F. L. The climatic treatment of children. N. Y., Rebman Co., [1907.] 8+400 p. tables, charts, 8°, cl. Bibliography (2 p.).

CLIMATE. Wachenheim, F. L. The climatic treatment of children. N. Y., Rebman Co., [1907.] 8+400 p. tables, charts, 8°. Bibliography (2 p.).

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- CUBA, Slavery in. Aimes, Hubert, H. S. A history of slavery in Cuba, 1511-1868. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 11+298 p. O.  
Bibliography (21 p.).
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Bibliography (3 p.).
- DOSTOEVSKY. Bibliografeskiy ukazatel so-cinenij i proizvedenij ikusstva, otnosjaschja k zizni i dejatel'nosti F. M. Dostoevskago, sobrannych v 'Muzee pamjati F. M. Dostoevskago. St. Petersburg, 1906. 394 p. 4°.
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A brief systematic survey by a father of the Catholic Order of Friars Minor of the literature relating to St. Francis Assisi, followed by a list of works relating to St. Francis written since the 13th century. "A remarkable piece of Catholic erudition, such as we are accustomed to associate with the Benedictines, and a marvel of condensation, thoroughly readable, which might serve as a model for other compilers of special bibliographies. The introduction is followed by as many pages of illuminating notes, containing full titles of books. Father Robinson's catholicity of spirit is noticeable in the inclusion of works by non-Catholic or unorthodox authors and the fairness of his comments on these."
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**GHEENT.** Fris, V. *Bibliographie de l'histoire de Gand depuis les origines jusqu'à la fin du xve siècle: repertoire methodique et raisonné concernant la ville de Gand au moyen-âge.* Gand, C. Vyt, 1907. 14+250 p. 8°.

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### Notes and Queries

**GOVERNOR WINTHROP SARGENT.** — It is perhaps desirable to call your attention to an error in the notice of Winthrop Sargent which occurs on p. 1251, vol. 2, *Lossing's Cyclopaedia of United States History* 1882; p. 397, vol. 5, *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*; p. 152, vol. 6, *National Cyclopaedia of Biography*; p. 69, vol. 8, *Harper's Encyclopaedia*. In all of these is the statement that Sargent was made governor of the Northwest Territory in 1798. As a matter of fact he was made governor of Mississippi in that year, having been acting governor of the Northwest Territory for several years previous. This is an example of the loose way in which biographical dictionaries are compiled, the staff contributors copying blindly from earlier publications.

WILLIAM BEER,  
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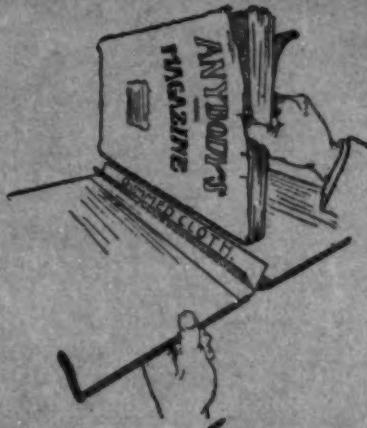
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